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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 71
(Special Wheat Story)

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WHEAT PLAN LOWERS USUAL RISK IN CROP

Growers who sign contracts under the national wheat adjustment program are removing some of the gamble in wheat farming, according to M. L. Wilson, chief of the wheat section in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"We ask the contracting farmer to reduce acreage and meet certain other requirements," says Wilson, "and in return he receives adjustment payments which assure a parity return on the part of his crop which is covered by the processing taxes.

"The farmer who stays out of the plan is under no regulations or compulsion, but neither has he any of the protection or stabilizing features offered in the wheat plan. In short, he takes greater chances.

"The plan is a three-year program, but those growers who intend to take part are signing contracts this year for the whole period.

"It is important to remember," continues Mr. Wilson, "that the wheat plan guarantees to the contracting farmer a parity price, or fair buying power for that portion of his crop that is destined to be used for human consumption in the United States. If the world wheat prices should be low as a result of world-wide competition for export markets, the farmer who is under the plan would have protection, while the farmer who stays out might face low world market prices for his grain without the protection of the adjustment payments. If the prices of things farmers buy are on a higher level than the prices of farm products, the adjustment payments will still give wheat full parity purchasing power.

"The wheat plan tends to stabilize the wheat business and places the farmer who participates in it on a much more sure basis than is possible for those who do not take part."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 72
(General Story)

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MILK AGREEMENTS TO
HELP DAIRY INDUSTRY

Two milk-marketing agreements for important metropolitan milk sheds now in effect, and more than 20 others pending final action, are measures taken by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration toward stabilizing prices, practices, and conditions in the dairy industry so that producers may get larger returns and market conditions may be more satisfactory for both producers and consumers.

The first marketing agreement approved by the Adjustment Administration, that for Chicago, went into force August 1. The second, for Philadelphia, became effective August 25.

Under the Chicago agreement, the income of about 18,000 milk producers in three States is increased by about $10,000 a day. The agreement provides for an increase of one cent a quart to the consumer, two-thirds of which goes to producers.

The Philadelphia agreement gives producers 35 cents more per hundredweight. Seven-tenths of this increase goes to producers. It is estimated that the gross income to producers for that part of the milk which goes into Class 1 amounts to $170,000 per month more than the producers received before the agreement went into effect. More than 27,000 dairymen supplying milk for the Philadelphia market are receiving the benefits of the agreement.

The agreements in effect and pending exert a steady, regulating influence through the licensing of all producers and distributors in the territory to which they apply. They tend to adjust total production by assigning to each producer a base quantity of milk which he may produce for

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market, and fixing a definite percentage of that base quota which may be sold as Class 1 milk for the higher price, as fluid milk. Production over this percentage brings smaller returns because it is classified as "surplus" milk.

Through the Agricultural Adjustment Act, milk marketing agreements may be entered into by dairymen and distributors in any milk market where a majority of producers and distributors are willing to work together.

Secretary Wallace has said that he would not force the centralizing powers of the new law upon farmers "until they themselves had given such thought to their particular commodity problem that they would be willing to go down the line with us in their respective communities, and assume full responsibility for operating the details of the plan which they had worked out."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 73
(Special Hog Story)

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SET ORDERLY MARKET PLAN FOR HOG SALES

Shippers' Permit System Prevents Gluts -- Delay Said to Mean But Little Profit Difference

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An orderly marketing plan, designed to avoid gluts resulting from unusually heavy shipments of light weight pigs under the emergency hog program of premium payments, has been placed in effect by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Permission to sell and ship at a given time must be secured by farmers or local shippers under the plan in force. These permits, which are required if the premium prices are to be paid on pigs under 80 pounds, will be issued in accordance with the ability of the authorized markets and processors to handle shipments. They may be obtained from various designated commission agencies at designated processing points, or from authorized processors, or from these parties through livestock shippers, county extension agents, and other properly qualified persons.

Representatives of the authorized processors at public markets where the emergency program is in operation, each day notify the commission agencies at those markets how many pigs will be purchased from the agency at premium prices. The commission firms then notify shippers and farmers. At points where there are no marketing agencies or public markets, the processors deal directly with the shippers.

Hog raisers anticipating sale of pigs or sows under the emergency plan for premium prices have been urged by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration not to try to sell or ship until they have learned from a reliable source that their market is authorized to pay the premiums, and have secured the permit to ship. They have also been urged to delay their shipments for a week or so if they have sufficient feed to carry the pigs.

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"There is ample time to deliver either pigs or sows to the market," says Dr. A.G. Black, chief of the corn-hog production section of the Adjustment Administration. "The emergency purchasing plan will be in effect until a total of four million pigs have been purchased or until October 1. The price schedule for various weights is such that there is little difference in net profit to the farmer on a given number of pigs near the close of the marketing period as compared with the return from selling them now. The greater return from pigs at greater weights will bring enough extra money, even at a slightly lower price per pound, to offset the cost of extra feed required through the longer feeding period."

Points in this region at which processors had been authorized, up to August 26, to purchase pigs and sows under the emergency plan, are:

(Editors note:- add points from your region which are shown on the following national list, and others which may be announced after this date, August 26).

Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Omaha, Sioux City, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ottumwa, Iowa; Sioux Falls, S.Dak.; Topeka, Kans.; Mitchell, S.Dak.; Mason City, Iowa; Nebraska City, Nebr.; Cudahy, Wis.; Albert Lea, Minn.; Des Moines, Iowa; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Winona, Minn.; East St. Louis, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Austin, Minn.; Peoria, Ill.; Houston, Tex.; Zanesville, Ohio; Lafayette, Ind.; Dayton, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Dubuque, Iowa; Newark, N.J.; Arkansas City, Kans.; Erie, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Wichita, Kans.; Augusta, Ga.; Huron, S. Dak.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Denver, Col.; Waterloo, Iowa; Dallas, Tex.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Nashville, Tenn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Richmond, Ind.; Henderson, Ky.; San Antonio; Pittsburgh, Penn.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, VOL. D 74
(Replacement Crop Story)

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MUST FOLLOW RULES
WITH RETIRED ACRES

Fields Withdrawn from Basic Crops Should Not Increase
Other Farm Surpluses

That land withdrawn from production of basic crops under the contracts in the national reduction programs must be handled in strict accord with both the letter and the spirit of the contracts is indicated in a recent statement by J. F. Cox, chief of the replacement crop section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

These retired acres may be handled usefully in accordance with a number of approved practices, but they must not be planted to any crop which will contribute directly or indirectly to the general surplus.

"There can be no ultimate solution of the surplus problem if production is reduced in one crop, merely to permit ruinous increases in others", said Mr. Cox in discussing the question. "Some might think that farmers would be better off if permitted very lenient options in the use of the land withdrawn from production of basic crops, but in the long run such a policy would inevitably lead to defeat of the great effort at surplus reduction. The farmers themselves would be the losers.

"Under the wheat, cotton, and other programs, farmers are given cash adjustment payments to make it possible for them to reduce and order their production in line with effective demand, without loss of immediate cash income. The payments are made in order that acres may be withdrawn from production -- really retired and held in cold storage.

"The withdrawn acres are already producing a crop in the form of adjustment payments. An effort to take off another cash crop from these millions of acres which are being retired in the great national programs would certainly work against the farmers' own goal of lowered surpluses and restored buying power.

"Hundreds of thousands of farmers, all over the United States, are signing the reduction contracts in good faith, with the understanding that the retired acres will not be used to increase surpluses in other crops. The action of those who might not understand the fundamental purposes of the reduction program must not be permitted to nullify their efforts."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 75
(Special wheat story)

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15 PERCENT WHEAT CUT IN LINE WITH WORLD READJUSTMENT

The 15 per cent wheat acreage reductions, announced last week by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace as required for the 1934 crop under the wheat adjustment contracts, are in line with the provisions of the recent London international wheat control agreement.

By these reductions from the average base period acreage of those who take part in the national wheat plan, the United States will not only lower its own large surplus but will also take its part in vital world production readjustments.

Successful operation of the agreement should be directly beneficial to the American wheat farmer through bringing world supplies more nearly into line with demand and by raising world prices, according to officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The agreement was entered into by the four chief exporting nations, Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the United States, and by the leading importing countries.

The agreement approaches the world wheat problem from two angles. First, the exporting countries agree to reduce exports by approximately 15 per cent. Second, importing countries agree not to increase wheat acreage and to seek increased wheat consumption. The importing countries also agree that if the world price of wheat rises as high as 63 cents (gold) a bushel, and remains there for four months or more, they will take steps to lower their tariffs and other restrictions against wheat.

"The agreement," Secretary Wallace said, "constitutes a courageous effort to face the facts of recurrent world surpluses of wheat and to grapple intelligently with the fundamentals involved. It is an effort to break the vicious cycle of surpluses, excessive tariffs, ruinous prices, economic paralysis, and bread lines in this and other countries."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 76
★ (Cotton Story) ★

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SAY COTTON PROGRAM
CHECKED PRICE DROP

Cutting Four Million Bales from Crop Helped
Lower Big Surplus

Cotton producers of the South have been saved from ruinously low prices, possibly the lowest in history, by their own cooperation in the recent reduction campaign to take more than 4,000,000 bales of this year's potential crop out of production, in the opinion of Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The third largest cotton crop on record would have been harvested this year if it had not been for the reduction campaign. The U. S. Crop Reporting Board, in its annual estimate of cotton production early in August, said, "The potential crop, had there been no cotton reduction program, is thus indicated to have been 16,561,000 bales".

Such a crop, added to the present carryover of around 12,000,000 bales, would have meant a supply of cotton for 1933-34 of approximately 28,000,000 bales, or two million above the record supply of previous years. The reduction campaign took about 4,247,000 bales out of this year's crop, and, therefore, out of the total supply, according to the estimates of the Crop Reporting Board.

"If this year's crop had been permitted to mature in full", said Mr. Cobb in discussing the cotton situation, "no one can predict just what the price would have been. It certainly would have been materially below the present price, and the cotton producers of the South would have again been face to face with the dire consequences of four or five cent cotton.

"There is still an excessive supply of cotton. That makes emphatic the necessity for future planning. We did a bold thing this year in destroying more than four million bales of cotton. Definite benefits have resulted. We are now considering a program for the future which must eventually bring the farmer a fairer return for his toil."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE No. 77
(General Story)

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POULTRY PROBLEM IS ATTACKED BY A.A.A.

The problem of how to increase the prices of poultry and eggs to pre-war parity is one of the most puzzling that face the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Through a series of informal conferences with distributors and producers of poultry and eggs, the special crops section has begun an effort to work out a practical solution.

In value of product, the poultry industry ranks high. The number of eggs sold in the United States in 1929 was nearly two billion dozen, with an aggregate value of $586,000,000. The number of chickens, exclusive of baby chicks, sold in 1929 was 284 million, with a value of $262,000,000. The combined total value of poultry and eggs was $848,000,000.

The industry is unique in that poultry or eggs are produced on more than 5,400,000 of the approximately 6,000,000 farms in the United States. A relatively small number of the chickens are on farms that specialize in poultry. Most of them are in farm flocks of 200 or fewer. Leading States in production are Iowa, Missouri, California and Texas, in the order named, while California, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Ohio lead in the value of eggs sold.

Several factors contribute to the difficulty of improving the poultry and egg situation, according to the Adjustment Administration officials. Most important they say, is the fact that poultry is produced on such a large number of farms and in all parts of the country. Second is the fact that on all but a relatively small number of these farms, poultry is considered a side issue and is often left entirely to the farmer's wife. Third, it is possible for producers to get into and out of poultry and egg production in one season, thus making possible fluctuations of supply and therefore of price. Fourth, there are many thousands of buyers

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of eggs and poultry, scattered widely over the United States. Fifth, the marketing of poultry and eggs is handled by several groups of middlemen before these commodities reach the consumer. Sixth, cold storage supplies of eggs and poultry are from 40 to 50 percent greater than a year ago, and no price-raising plan can be effective unless it takes into consideration the factor of cold storage supplies.

Poultry and eggs were not included as basic commodities in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and therefore the production control mechanisms being used on wheat and cotton can not be applied to them. But unless something is done to correct the situation, the poultry producers may face higher prices for feed and for labor, as well as a higher cost of living, without corresponding increases in the prices of the things they sell. Consequently, the Special Crops Section, of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is now working on the formulation of a poultry program.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 78
(Special Dairy Story)

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TO CONSIDER BUTTER PRODUCTION CONTROL

Control and limitation of the production of butter and of oleomargarine and other butterfat substitutes, are contemplated in amendments to the national butter marketing agreement now under consideration by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Under the proposed amendments to the agreement, representatives of the butter interests would work with representatives of the manufacturers of competing oils and fats in planning a general production program, taking into account the production and importation of both butter and competing fats and oils.

Further amendments propose a butter marketing committee, distinct from the governing council of the national butter board to be created under the agreement as submitted. Such a committee would work in conjunction with the butter board and would be empowered to buy, sell, and otherwise deal in butter, with the purpose of stabilizing the butter market. A loan, of not more than $30,000,000, to be used by the butter marketing committee in its operations, is authorized by the amendments which are being considered.

Members of the committee would include representatives of the producers, chosen from units allied with the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, representatives of the National Association of Milk Dealers, the National Cheese Institute, and the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers. The chairman would be named, it is proposed, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The amendments will be considered for inclusion in the butter marketing agreement before it is offered to the butter industry for acceptance and signature, and before it is approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

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While dairy interests and the officials of the dairy section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration began consideration of the butter marketing agreement and its amendments, the Secretary of Agriculture announced new general regulations governing suspension, revocation, reinstatement, and modification of licenses issued under any of the trade agreements which he approves.

The new regulations provide that any license may be suspended or revoked by the Secretary after public hearing of charges of violations of its terms, but that the Secretary may reinstate the license, either with or without putting the holder under bond.

They also provide that the terms of licenses may be modified by the Secretary, either on his own motion or upon receiving complaints from holders of licenses that the terms are working injury to their business.

Practically all milk marketing agreements contain the license clause and dealers are required to be licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 79
(Special wheat story)

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WHEAT CAMPAIGN IN FINAL STAGE

The national wheat campaign is moving into its final stage.

With farmers in all wheat states signing contract applications, the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has held a final series of six regional meetings, and opened an intensive effort in key counties in wheat states to complete county organization as rapidly as possible.

More than 20,000 applications for contracts were signed and tabulated in the first few days of the campaign, and thousands more have been forwarded to state offices but remain to be tabulated. State workers have estimated the final sign-up at between 80 and 90 percent of all wheat growers in the country, with the percentage in the principal wheat states much higher.

Six regional meetings of State workers were completed September 12. They were held at Washington, D. C.; Spokane, Wash., Fargo, N. Dak., Omaha, Neb., Columbus, Ohio, and Laramie, Wyo.

Although definite closing dates for the sign-up campaign now under way have not been set, the wheat section officials expect the campaign to be completed in a short while.

"Farmers should remember", says George E. Farrell, associate chief of the wheat section, "that this plan runs for three years, through 1935, and that in order to qualify for adjustment payments and the benefits of the plan in the coming years, it will be necessary for farmers to apply for contracts this fall."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 80
(General Story)

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CANNERS JOIN MOVE TO LIFT CROP PRICE

Evidence of continued cooperation by wholesale firms and chain store companies, as well as by canning companies, is contained in letters received by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in response to its request for upward revision of prices paid to growers of fruits and vegetables for canning.

Canners have pointed out that in many cases it is financially impossible for them to increase prices to growers unless they can pass these increased costs on to the wholesalers.

The Administration has directed its campaign specifically to the canners and distributors of tomatoes, sweet corn, lima beans and peaches.

To make certain that the firms which buy these products from the canners are cooperating in the campaign, the Administration has addressed letters to several hundred of them, calling their attention to the program and requesting that, if they have not already done so, they advise the Administration at the earliest possible date whether they are participating.

Increases in the prices paid to growers average 25 percent or more, according to Administration officials. Canners of tomatoes and tomato products were asked to make a flat 25 percent increase, but in the case of sweet corn a sliding scale of increases to suit different conditions in various producing areas was worked out by representatives of the canners in conference with the Adjustment Administration.

Lima bean canners were asked to increase their prices by 25 percent, and California peach canners were asked to increase their prices up to the same level as the minimum scale specified in the cling peach marketing agreement recently placed in effect.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 81
(Special Cotton Story)

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A.A.A. TURNING TO NEW COTTON PROGRAM

Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration this week turned their attention toward a new cotton program. Secretary Wallace has stated that he hopes to announce, by September 15, a cotton-control plan for next year.

Three conferences have been held, at Dallas, Memphis, and Atlanta, to obtain from producers and other interested groups their views on a production control program for next season. Officials who held the conferences have commenced a thorough study of the suggestions made. They report that while there are differences of opinion on the precise methods to be followed, there is unanimous sentiment in favor of restrictive measures.

Bountiful harvest conditions in 1933 resulted in a prospective production nearly normal in spite of the elimination of some 4 million bales through the control program. The Crop Reporting Board is authority for the statement that had the potential crop of 16½ million bales been harvested, producers would have received "ruinous prices."

Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration recognize that an acute surplus problem still exists and that excessive supplies must be worked down before adequate cotton prices are likely. Therefore the plans are going forward to submit a new cotton program to producers as rapidly as it can be devised.

The Administration desires to do something to increase the return for the present crop. Present prices are unsatisfactory both to producers, and in view of the effort to balance the price of farm products with the prices of things the farmer must buy.

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It is expected that early announcement of a program for next year would help by giving assurance of future adjustment of supply to demand.

It also is recognized that unless control measures are applied to the 1934 crop, there is possibility of future expansion of acreage. Farm labor is abundant in the South and since cotton is a convenient cash crop farmers are tempted to expand acreage. Planting 40,000,000 acres in cotton this year after a low price the previous year is evidence that, unaided, producers cannot adjust cotton production to an effective demand.

Administration officials feel that it is necessary to restrict acreage on a fair basis next year to prevent expansion and at the same time to continue the attack on the surplus.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 32
(Replacement Crop Story)

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REPLACEMENT CROP RULES FIT PLANNED ROTATION PRACTICE

The approved practices for handling acres withdrawn from wheat production under the adjustment contracts fit well in planned rotation.

Letters from many farmers, sent to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in response to the announcement of replacement suggestions, bring out this fact.

"Growers are permitted under the replacement regulations to plant their hay crops without interfering with their regular rotations," says J. F. Cox, chief of the replacement crop section of the Administration. "They can also plant to permanent pasture on the contracted acres. In the corn belt, the winter wheat region, and the northern and eastern states, wheat is grown in regular rotations in which these hay or pasture plantings fit well.

"The farmer, for instance, who grows wheat on a 30-acre field in his regular rotation would, in many cases, leave a strip not planted to wheat along the side of the field to the extent of his reduction or contracted acreage. If it is the practice to seed timothy, blue grass, red top or other grass in the fall, then the entire field, including both that part seeded to wheat and the contracted acreage, can be planted to grass.

"A more wide-spread rotation practice is to seed clover, lespedeza, alfalfa, timothy and other grasses together in the spring, according to adaptation. The entire field, both wheat acreage and contracted acreage, can under the terms of the contract be seeded to clover or grass at the same time, following the regular practice.

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"During the first year, contracted acreage so seeded is given over to establishing the hay or pasture crop. The second year, this acreage can be used for hay or pasture without restriction, provided other acres are substituted as contracted acreage and handled in accordance with the terms of the wheat contract.

"In addition to planting to pasture and meadow crops, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has recommended as approved practices the planting of soil-improvement crops, resting the land for a year, controlling weeds, planting forest trees, and summer fallowing. These are practical methods of using the contracted wheat acreages so as not to contribute to other surpluses and yet to make good use of retired land in accordance with local adaptation.

"Growers are paid a substantial benefit to reduce wheat acreage without creating damaging surpluses of other agricultural commodities."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. D83

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WHEAT SIGN-UP IS SPEEDED AS LAST DAY NEARS

With the deadline for receiving applications in the wheat adjustment program announced as September 25, _____ workers in the campaign are (Name of State) concentrating this week on giving every wheat farmer an opportunity to sign.

Because county organization, determination of individual farm allotments, and final contract signing all have to take place after the final applications are received and before adjustment payments can be made to farmers, the national wheat campaign has been speeded up to call for all applications by the deadline date.

More than _____ applications already have been signed in _____, (Name of State) state workers report.

Success of the plan was indicated after the first few days of the national sign-up when returns from nine States showed that more than 100,000 applications had been tabulated in these States. Kansas was far in the lead with more than 50,000 applications signed. Predictions in other States were for a sign-up of a majority of all wheat growers.

"We have used every possible means to inform farmers of the wheat plan," M. L. Wilson, chief of the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration said. "We now believe that every farmer has had an opportunity to know the plan. In order to get the county organization under way and complete the steps necessary to set up the plan on a sound basis and begin adjustment payments, it is imperative that we end the period for signing applications.

"The wheat administration has done nearly all that it can do in this stage of the wheat program. Details of the plan have been brought to the farmer's

7420 (More)

attention. That world supplies of wheat are greater than world markets have been able to absorb has been pointed out. Vanished export markets have driven home the lesson that curtailed production offers the most obvious remedy.

"A processing tax on wheat is supplying funds to insure that farmers under the plan receive a parity return for the percentage of their grain domestically used as food. The United States has entered into an international agreement to lower wheat production.

"All these factors dovetail into one another. The farmer who contracts to reduce his acreage 15 percent is doing his part. The program is now up to the wheat farmer. His first step is to sign an application for a contract. The time for him to do it is now."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 84
(Special wheat story)

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MARK WHEAT CONTRACT ACRES WITHOUT COST

A plan for marking retired acres withdrawn from wheat production under the adjustment contracts which will cost the farmers nothing has been approved by the production section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Areas which make up the "contracted acres," representing the 15 per cent reduction agreed to by the grower, must be measured and marked; but the marking can be done by driving stakes or setting posts at the corners of the retired areas.

Land thus withdrawn from wheat production is to be handled in accordance with approved replacement crop practices which will avoid contributing to surpluses in other agricultural commodities.

The marking system is held essential in order that representatives of wheat production control associations and others interested in the administration of the wheat plan can determine definitely and quickly just wheat areas have been set aside as "contracted acres" on each individual farm, under the wheat reduction agreements.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 85
(General Tobacco Story)

TOBACCO GROWERS TO ADJUST PRODUCTION

Tobacco is taking its place alongside of cotton and wheat in the general adjustment of farm production by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Already programs have been put into effect for cigar leaf and flue-cured tobacco. Plans are being worked out for Burley Maryland, fire-cured, and dark air-cured types.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has announced his intention to pay benefits to those tobacco growers who sign agreements to reduce their production. Processing taxes with which to finance these payments were announced last week. From these processing taxes millions of dollars will be paid to growers who take part in the program.

During the past week agreements to reduce flue-cured tobacco production in 1934 and 1935 were offered to growers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia. The sign-up campaign met with success. By the time the campaign was three days old, approximately 75 percent of the growers had signed agreements.

The processing tax on all flue-cured tobacco processed for domestic consumption will yield around $10,000,000. The extent to which flue-cured tobacco production will be reduced is yet to be determined, but in no event will it be more than 30 percent of the average annual production in 1931, 1932, and 1933.

Chester C. Davis, director of the production division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, commenting on the program for flue-cured tobacco said, "The policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in its flue-cured tobacco program is to offer growers such a plan as will enable those who sign the agreement to receive more from their farms than they would receive if they did not sign the agreement."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
(General Farm Story)

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PLAN SEEKS HIGHER
FARM MILK PRICES

Higher farm prices for fluid milk producers in a number of major milk sheds are the immediate objective of an emergency plan for dealing with pending milk agreements, announced last week by George N. Peek, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

"Our new policy," Mr. Peek said, "is intended to assure fluid milk producers of prices approaching parity as soon as possible, and to provide us with adequate information as to what should be the spread between farm and consumer price in various milk sheds where agreements are pending.

"The Administration wants to establish a spread that will be fair to all concerned, but we do not want to hold up increased returns to farmers while we are making the necessary inquiry into cost. Therefore we are ready to proceed under temporary agreements and licenses limited to the essential purpose of the farm act - higher prices for farmers - with a maximum retail price to protect consumers."

For pending agreements in emergency situations where hearings have been held the new plan includes a number of important steps. Agreements for a trial period of 30 days will be approved, with schedules of farm and retail prices. Licenses, more limited in scope, will be issued to distributors, dealers, and stores for the same period. These licenses will require payment to farmers of the agreement price, on the base-surplus plan of prices. Full reports will be required, to furnish evidence on the fairness of price schedules. On agreements on which hearings have not been held, substantially the same policy will be followed.

Future amendments to the price schedule in the agreements will be based upon the information assembled from the reports made during the 30-day periods, as required under the temporary licenses.

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(9-15-33)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 87
(Special Hog Story)

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PLAN FOR FUTURE IN
CORN-HOG REDUCTION

Plans for definite reduction in corn acreage and a material decrease in the number of sows farrowing in the spring of 1934, to follow the current hog marketing emergency program, are being developed by the National Corn-Hog Committee of Twenty-Five, with the aid of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration economists.

Producer representatives expect to present recommendations for a long-time program to Secretary Wallace late in September, with the request that the plan be put into effect as early as possible.

That hog production must be held down at least to the level to which the present crop has been reduced, with corn acreage adjusted by an amount at least sufficient to compensate for the reduction in hogs, is generally recognized. If this is not done a quantity of corn which otherwise would be fed to hogs will be released for other purposes, corn prices will decline with respect to prices of hogs, and production of livestock undoubtedly will be stimulated. Livestock production now, it is pointed out, exceeds effective demand.

By the middle of September, 3½ million pigs had been purchased by authorized packers for the account of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Federal emergency hog marketing program, according to reports of the Adjustment Administration.

The receipts of sows soon to farrow have not been as extensive so far as the sale of pigs. Not more than 100,000 of the 1,000,000 head called for under the program had been sold at the time of a recent report. Some farmers have been influenced by hopes that the sale of pigs alone will achieve the

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(MORE)

necessary reduction in supplies to prevent a slump in the hog market this winter.

The Administration points out that the fewer pigs and sows marketed now, the less will be the benefit on hog prices in the future. If only the pigs are sold up to or near the emergency maximum, it is said that the benefits to be obtained from the program may be hardly more than one-half as great as if the maximum of both pigs and sows are purchased.

On account of the small marketings of sows, and because farmers in drouth areas were being forced to sell unusually large numbers of hogs, the Administration on September 14 granted additional quotas to processors at a number of points in the principal hog marketing areas. These additional quotas will not be permitted to exceed two million head. Purchasing of pigs and sows under the program will definitely end on September 29, Administration officials say.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 88
(Special Wheat Story)

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WHEAT PLAN REACHES ORGANIZATION STAGE

Wheat growers of 37 states are this week taking over direct administration of the national wheat program through their own production control associations.

With the signing of applications for participation in the wheat plan virtually completed, formal organization of the official local associations is proceeding rapidly, according to reports of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Most of these associations include the growers in a single county, although a few are district units covering several counties in sections of light wheat production.

The temporary machinery set up to work with the several thousand volunteer workers in the preliminary educational and sign-up phases of the wheat campaign will be largely replaced by the wheat association committees.

Determination of individual farm wheat allotments and preparation of contracts for signature rests with the allotment committees of the associations, subject to review and check by officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The distribution of adjustment payment checks to growers will follow final acceptance of contracts by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Although September 25 was the announced closing date for filing applications, growers in some counties where circumstances made it impossible to complete the sign-up before the dead-line requested an extension of time. Where these extensions were granted, the wheat administration made it clear that the counties which were late in completing their local administrative work would have to take their turn when distribution of payment checks is made.

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MOVE TO STOP UNFAIR TEXTILE PRICE BOOST

Definite action to protect consumers and the farm recovery program itself from possible unfair price increases in textile goods has been started by George N. Peek, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator.

Similar effort to prevent gouging on bread prices from offsetting farm benefits of the national wheat campaign has been directed by Dr. Fred C. Howe, consumer's counsel for the administration, who is cooperating with Mr. Peek in the present step.

Current study of textile prices, made by economists of the Adjustment Administration, has shown examples of apparently unreasonable profit-taking, although a large proportion of the textile trade is said to deserve praise for its efforts to play fair with both the farmer and the consumer.

Manufacturers or dealers who represent that an unjustifiable share of increased prices for cotton goods is due to the cotton processing tax are exposing themselves to prosecution, Dr. Howe points out. This tax, which raises funds to finance the important cotton campaign, amounts to only 4.2 cents per pound on the net weight of raw cotton.

"When a farmer or a laborer buys a pair of overalls for $1.41 cents", says Dr. Howe, "he makes a contribution of about 8 cents as a tax toward the Administration's cotton campaign, which has helped to add probably close to a quarter of a billion dollars to the southern farmer's income this year.

"Misrepresentation of the tax is not only unfair to the public, but it is also an unwarranted attack upon the cotton program and the cotton farmer.

"We are going to continue our check of retail prices, and are going to continue to tell the public what part of those prices goes to pay toward our program for aiding the cotton farmer."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 90
(Corn-Hog Story)

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CORN AND HOGS SAID
TWIN CROPS PROBLEM

Excess production of hogs and excess production of corn constitute a twin problem in the general adjustment plans to bring production of basic agricultural products in line with effective demand.

The present emergency hog-reduction program should be followed through with effective and more permanent control of both corn and hog production, with corn acreage reduced enough to compensate for reductions in hog production. These facts are emphasized in a pamphlet on the corn-hog problem issued recently by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Reducing the pig crop would in itself reduce the demand for corn and result in lowered corn prices in relation to the price of hogs, according to the Administration. Lowered feed-grain prices, it is pointed out, would tend to stimulate production of other forms of livestock. Corn acreage, therefore, should be reduced in line with hog reductions.

Hog production in the United States has remained high, with Federally-inspected slaughter averaging around 45 million head annually. At the same time, American exports of pork and lard have declined from two billion pounds in 1923 to 711 million pounds in 1932. The resulting excess on the domestic market has driven prices to record low levels and has prevented their rise.

After the World War, hog production increased as more corn became available for hog feeding because of the decline in the number of horses and mules. Now about one half of the corn crop is fed to hogs.

Acreage of corn is said to be the key to the problem. Corn production must be reduced to help bring the supply of hogs into better balance with effective demand. That balance is held essential to the restoration of parity prices to the Corn Belt.

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(Cotton Story)

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NEW COTTON PLAN TO
SEEK ADJUSTED CROP

Compensated by benefit payments and acreage rentals for the land to be left out of production, cotton growers of the South will seek to limit their 1934 crop to approximately 25 million acres under the recently announced cotton adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Substantial decrease of gross cotton production for 1934, as a continuation of the effort to reduce the excessive surplus of American cotton, is the main objective of the new plan. Adjustment payment checks are now being received by cotton growers who cooperated in the emergency program which took more than four million bales out of production for the 1933 crop.

General principles of the new cotton plan follow recommendations made at a series of conferences held in the South on September 5, as well as subsequent conferences with growers and others interested in cotton. The plan will be directed by Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Adjustment Administration.

County allotment associations, composed of those farmers who take part in the plan, will handle much of the local administration of the program. The acreage to be planted for 1934 is to be determined and announced on or before January 1. It is expected that the total will be about 25 million acres, or around 60 per cent of the five-year average for the period from 1928 through 1932.

Allocation of the acreage to states, counties, and individuals will be based on the five-year acreage averages. Rental and benefit payments, the latter tending to give the grower parity price on the domestically consumed proportion of his crop, will be based on production averages for the five-year period. These will be determined by the local control associations and approved by the Administration.

7446 (9-23-33) (more)

Compensation for 1935 under the plan will be handled on the same basis as for 1934. Such reductions as may be required for 1935 will not exceed 25 per cent of the five-year average acreage.

Preliminary work in preparing for the new cotton campaign is already under way under the direction of Mr. Cobb and the cotton section of the Administration, and it is expected that details of the plan will be announced in the near future. Organization work will be started in October, according to announcement.

A plan to advance cotton farmers loans of ten cents per pound on their present cotton crop, in order to make it possible for them to hold their cotton until prices are nearer their fair exchange value, was also announced late last week by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 92.
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LATE SIGNERS TO
BOOST TOTALS IN
WHEAT CAMPAIGN

Farmers in some of the leading wheat States have accepted the wheat adjustment program to the extent of more than 95 per cent of their acreage, but if the campaign is to be entirely successful on a national scale, farmers in the States where an extension of time was granted must cooperate just as fully.

This was the conclusion of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as the first partial reports came in after the closing of the campaign on September 25. Kansas signed up 11,791,427 acres out of a possible 12,541,000 acres. Nebraska's sign-up will represent 97 per cent of its acreage.

Counties in a number of States asked for longer time in which to finish their application sign-up. These counties were granted an extension with the understanding that delay in completing the sign-up might mean a delay in paying benefits to farmers.

States in which certain counties asked for more time included: Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Oregon, North Dakota, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Partial returns submitted to Washington immediately after September 25, the national closing date of the sign-up campaign, showed 380,472 applications had already been tabulated, representing 30,952,655 acres signed up. Of this acreage, 15 per cent, or approximately 4,600,000 acres, is to be taken out of production in 1934.

Although pleased with the initial returns, wheat officials pointed out that for the campaign to succeed a high percentage of the national acreage must be signed. They urged intensive efforts in counties where the campaign has been held open in order to complete the first phase of the wheat program as soon as possible.

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WHEAT REVIEW BOARD TO HAVE FARMER MEMBERS

Farmers familiar with conditions in the wheat producing regions of the country will be among members of the "county acceptance organization", a review board which will give final inspection to acreage-reduction contracts when the contracts are sent to Washington, it was announced today by the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

George E. Farrell, associate chief of the wheat section, today announced plans for the organization to review county records and the contracts. The board will include farmers, statisticians, and extension service workers from the principal wheat States.

"With these men from the major wheat areas on the board, farmers may be certain that the records from their counties will receive sympathetic and informed consideration," Mr. Farrell said.

"The record of each county will be accepted as a unit; the county records will be considered in the order in which they are received," the wheat section head announced.

"After the county wheat production control association has made the individual farm allotments and contracts have been signed, the applications, contracts, and association records are forwarded to Washington, where the acceptance board will check the county totals of farmers who participate, the total acreage involved, and also the acreage not included in the wheat program. Another item which the board will check is the budget adopted by the county association. This is done to insure that expense to farmers in every county is held to a minimum.

"In addition to checking county totals, the board will review in detail a number of contracts selected at random from each county.

"As each county is accepted, it will be given a number, and adjustment payments under the program will be paid in the order in which the county records are approved. If for any reason a county report can not be accepted, the member of the board who is from the area in which the county is located will be given an opportunity to present the case to the board.

"Rejected county reports will be returned to the county for correction when necessary. Such rejected reports will not receive a number until they are corrected in the county, sent back to Washington, and given final approval by the county acceptance organization."

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PLAN RELIEF HELP
FROM CROP SURPLUS

Surpluses of various farm products will be purchased through a special unit of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and distributed to the 3,500,000 families on various relief rolls, in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, it was announced in Washington last week.

Among the commodities mentioned for possible purchase are dairy products, poultry and poultry products, hogs, cotton, cattle, fruits and vegetables, and grains.

Major Robert M. Littlejohn, one of the fiscal representatives of the War Department general staff will head the new organization. Assisting him will be Chester C. Davis and Gen. William I. Westervelt, directors of production and of processing and marketing, respectively, of the Adjustment Administration. Major Littlejohn will be advised by Dr. L. H. Bean on economics and by representatives of the legal and financial divisions of the Administration.

Possible sources of funds for the purchase of commodities are, first, the proceeds of processing taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment Act; second, funds appropriated by the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933; and third, loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.

Economists on the staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration point out that the plan is not a mere diversion of farm products from one channel to another, but will actually make possible a consumption of goods in addition to the amount which would otherwise be distributed and sold this winter. Because of inadequate funds, they declare, standards of relief have been at the bare subsistence level, and persons on the relief rolls have not been consuming all that they might, either in quantity or variety of food.

At the same time that activities of the new unit are going forward, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will intensify its efforts to prevent the accumulation of surpluses so great they can not be consumed, either in domestic or foreign markets.

Officials point out that, paradoxical as it may seem, the present under-consumption of agricultural products is a direct result of their over-production. Increase in production of farm commodities during and after the War led to the fall in farm prices and sharply curtailed the purchasing power of farmers. This in turn lowered demand for non-agricultural products, throwing men out of work and decreasing their ability to purchase the products of the farms.

Administration officials hold that, because of this series of maladjustments, control of production of farm commodities, bringing supplies into line with demand, gives the only permanent answer to the problem.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 95
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SHIFT TO PASTURE
LOWERS PRODUCTION

Shifting production from wheat and corn to pasture and cover crops, expected to take place on millions of acres under the adjustment programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, would tend to lower total production of milk and meats, according to Department of Agriculture specialists.

Fears that possible marked increase in acres of grazing land would result in adding to existing surpluses of dairy and livestock products are said to be groundless. Pasture crops, even if utilized fully without restrictions, produce far less livestock feed per acre than harvested grain crops.

"Records from various parts of the country show conclusively that land in harvested grain and forage crops produces at least twice as much livestock feed as the same land in pasture," say livestock specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Since 1890, farmers have reduced the acreage of grazing land about 10 per cent and increased the acreage of harvested crops about 50 per cent. This increase in cultivated land has been largely responsible for increasing the production of pork and milk approximately 50 per cent. It therefore appears clear that reducing the acreage of corn, wheat, and cotton by returning a part of the land to grass will decrease rather than increase the total meat, milk, and wool supplies. Reduction of cotton acreage cuts down the supply of cottonseed meal and hulls which are used for livestock feed."

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Commenting on the suggestion that dairy farmers could produce fewer gallons of milk and still make more money, by producing at a lower cost and reducing the quantity of milk going to already overloaded markets, the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry recently issued a statement which pointed out the advantages of shifting land to permanent pasture.

Observations of dairy-farming methods in many sections, together with results of feeding experiments, having convinced the bureau that "many farmers would find it advantageous to change their system of farming to one in which they would keep most of their land in permanent pastures and legumes, and feed very little if any grain."

Practices approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the use of acres taken out of wheat production under the reduction program emphasize pasture and cover crops, and leguminous and other forage crops for use on the farm and for soil improvement.

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SIX MILLION PIGS
BOUGHT IN PROGRAM

A total of approximately six million pigs weighing between 25 and 100 pounds, and 200,000 sows soon to farrow were purchased and slaughtered under the federal emergency hog marketing program which ended Friday, September 29, it is reported by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Approximately $30,000,000 or 90 per cent of the gross cost of the emergency program was paid out to farmers for the live hogs. It is estimated that at least one-half million farmers sold some pigs and sows during the five weeks' emergency marketing period. Initial processing and meat curing costs will amount to about $5,000,000.

The emergency slaughter yielded approximately 100,000,000 pounds of cured meat. This is the equivalent of approximately 50 average trainloads of pork. About 20 million pounds of pork already have finished the curing period at the 140 processing plants authorized under the program, and initial distribution to needy families through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has begun.

Requests for 90 carloads of the emergency pork were received from State Governors and State relief agencies in the first week after President Roosevelt's announcement that $75,000,000 would be expended this winter to help eliminate present farm surpluses and provide food and clothing for the unemployed.

"By reducing the potential future marketings of hogs during the next twelve months by more than one billion pounds, this emergency program has helped head off a bad hog price situation for the winter and spring months," states Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. "In view of the four per cent increase in the 1933 spring pig crop in the Corn Belt, and an indicated increase of 8 per cent in fall farrowings for the country as a whole, the outlook before the emergency program went into effect was for unusually heavy marketings right through the winter months."

Administration officials now are developing a long-time corn-hog adjustment program.

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ACRE TOTAL MOUNTS
IN WHEAT REDUCTION

Wheat acreage reduction for 1934 is approaching the 7 million acre mark as counties where the sign-up campaign was extended report their applications for contracts, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced.

_____ applications for participation in the wheat plan,
(name of State)
according to latest reports, total _____, representing _____
(number applications) (total acres)
acres. This would mean a reduction of _____ acres for 1934
(15 percent of acreage)
_____ wheat seedings, on the basis of the 15 percent cut required
(name of State)
under the contracts.

Early last week, with many reports yet to be received, the Adjustment Administration announced that 475,378 applications for contracts had been reported to Washington. This represented 43,999,024 acres signed up, and meant a reduction in acreage for 1934 of 6,599,000 acres.

Wheat officials expressed gratification at the reception the wheat program has received, especially in the main wheat growing States. Because wheat is grown in more than three-fourths of the States and under a wide variety of conditions, wheat section workers say it is unreasonable to expect a complete sign-up of all wheat farmers. This is especially true in the Eastern States where individual wheat acreages are small and where wheat represents only a small part of a farmer's total income.

"Taking the nation as a whole, an 80 percent sign-up of the total acreage, representing more than 7 million acres reduction in 1934, will mean the success of the campaign to reduce acreage," M. L. Wilson, chief of the wheat section, said.

While some counties are just now completing their sign-up campaign, the program is much further advanced in other places, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington is preparing for half a million contracts to be submitted for approval within the next few weeks.

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FARMERS WARNED NOT TO ASSIGN WHEAT PAYMENTS

Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials have warned farmers against signing agreements assigning their wheat adjustment payment checks to creditors or other parties in violation of their contracts.

The Administration's warning was issued as a result of word that creditors of farmers in some States are seeking to get farmers to agree to such assignments.

"The purpose of the wheat adjustment payment is to put this additional purchasing power into the hands of the farmer for him to use at his discretion--not merely to have him assign his adjustment payment to the first creditor who reaches him," George E. Farrell, associate chief of the wheat section, said.

To protect farmers against such practices, the wheat allotment contract in Article 16 specifically forbids the contracting farmer to assign his payments, as follows: The producer will not sell or assign, in whole or in part, this contract or his right to or claim for adjustment payments under this contract, and will not execute any power of attorney to collect such adjustment payments or to order that any such payments be made. Any such sale, assignment, order, or power of attorney shall be null and void.

"The answer of any farmer to a creditor who asks that the adjustment payment check be assigned to him, is that such action is impossible under Article 16 of the contract," Mr. Farrell said.

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PRODUCTION CONTROL IS REAL DAIRY NEED

A national plan for the dairy industry, as a whole, built around the keystone of controlled production, is vital in the solution of the problems facing dairymen, according to officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Licensing and agreements, and attempts at stabilization are merely temporary expedients to tide over a bad situation, and are incidental and preliminary to the building of a national plan.

"Dairymen should at once recognize that they have a problem in production control," says Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. If dairymen fail to appreciate the basic economic factors of the situation and the limitations of the temporary measures which have been attempted, "they need not expect indefinitely to get a continuous flow of agreements and licenses from Washington."

Organized dairymen who sell fluid milk in seven cities, in as many states, are receiving increased prices as a result of 30-day or longer agreements recently set up between producers and distributers acting under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Other agreements are pending.

Elimination of practices that tend to disrupt price structures, reduction of marketing expenses, and encouragement of marketing practices that will increase consumption, are among the objects of the dairy agreements.

Facts disclosed by audits which are being made of the various agreements now in operation will determine price or other changes to be made in the interests of producers and consumers.

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PRODUCTION CONTROL IS STILL NECESSARY

The fundamental need of controlling production of some basic farm commodities, especially those that were formerly sold in large quantities to foreign countries, has not been removed by the new national program of direct Federal buying of foodstuffs for use in feeding the needy, according to officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The plan of direct purchase and distribution will help to remove present surplus of some products in the best possible way -- by feeding them to people who need them. It has "rediscovered" a market for farm products within the boundaries of the United States, and will result in marked increase in food consumption by the three and one-half million families who are receiving unemployment relief through public funds.

The problem of over-production of farm commodities, however, still must be faced. Exports are largely restricted through closed foreign markets, and even the fullest possible domestic consumption will fall far short of using up all of many basic farm products which we have been producing.

"Of course, the program of relief buying does not solve the surplus problem", says Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. "It merely offers a new means of attacking that problem. For even in years like those from 1925 to 1929, when nearly all our people could buy all they needed to eat and wear, the farms of America produced far more wheat and pork and cotton than all the people of the nation could possibly use. That is still true. Therefore, the necessity for bringing production downward in many of our farm communities remains with us.

"The task is to adjust downward until farm products sell at a fair exchange value, and at the same time to produce enough for every man, woman and child in the United States. A margin of safety, to allow for drought, crop failure or other disaster, will be provided for.

"We are face to face with the necessity for planning our production to fit the needs of all our people, plus what we can reasonably expect to export at a fair price. Beyond that total volume, of course, production would be wasteful, and production control to guard against waste will continue to be necessary."

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HOG PLAN FEEDS NEEDY AND HELPS FARM PRODUCERS

Nearly 18,000,000 pounds of cured pork, part of the approximately 100,000,000 pounds secured from hogs processed under the Government's emergency relief hog plan, had already been requested by and shipped to relief agencies in more than 40 States when a check was made late last week (Oct.13).

All the pork that could be obtained in processing was saved for distribution to the 15,000,000 people on relief lists, in connection with the new Government program of direct relief administration. This activity contributes to the feeding of the unemployed and also tends to stabilize farm markets by removing some of the existing surplus.

Producers have received about 32,000,000 dollars in premium prices and production adjustment payments for the approximately 6,100,000 pigs and 220,000 sows to farrow which were slaughtered during the emergency program.

A considerable percentage of the pigs received under the emergency plan, especially those from drought-stricken regions, were too small to make edible pork. As they could not be dehaired, except at an excessive cost to the Government, for conversion into feeding tankage, in which hair is prohibited by Federal standards, they were rendered into inedible grease and wet fertilizer tankage. All the grease and 5,000 tons of dried fertilizer tankage can be readily disposed of to buyers.

Representatives of hog producers in 10 cornbelt States formulated the short-time or temporary hog plan. Its object was to remove from the fall and winter markets 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 pounds of live pork, and about 1,500,000,000 pounds from the 1933-34 marketing season.

Sharp decrease in pork exports, together with some production increase, had resulted in a very unfavorable market situation. The emergency program was the first step toward bringing about a better balance between the production and consumption of corn and hogs.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 102
(Special Wheat Story)

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NAME MEN FOR WHEAT
REVIEW BOARD UNIT

Twelve men, drawn from the leading wheat producing sections of the United States, have been selected to serve on the national wheat review board which will check the half million or more acreage reduction contracts expected to reach Washington during the next few weeks.

Farm leaders, state agricultural extension specialists, and crops statisticians are included in the personnel of the unit, as announced last week by Chester C. Davis, director of production for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. _____
(names of nearest members)
are among those who will serve on the review board.

Other members are: (Cross out names used above)

State Extension Workers--R.M.Miller, Pullman, Wash.; C.F.Monroe, Fargo, N.D.; Paul H. Stewart, Lincoln, Nebr.; and C.E.Carter, Columbia, Mo.

Crop Statisticians--Samuel J. Gilbert, Madison, Wis.; Julius H.Peters, Des Moines, Ia.; Paul C. Newman, Portland, Ore.; and Harold E. Schwartz, Brookings, S.D.

Members National Wheat Advisory Council--A.R.Shumway, Milton, Ore.; Walter Maddock, Bismarck, N.D.; Cal Ward, Salina, Kans.; and William Settle, Indianapolis, Ind.

Chief duties of the group, which is to be known as the County Acceptance Unit, will be to check total acreage and production reported by each county, to compare these totals with Federal crop estimates for the county, and to make detailed reviews of typical contracts.

"Review of the contracts from each county as a unit is in line with the organization of the wheat adjustment program on a county basis," George E. Farrell, associate chief of the wheat section, said. "It is important for county contracts and records to be in good shape when submitted to Washington. If for any reason a county's contracts cannot be approved, it will be necessary to send them back to the county of origin for correction. They will then have to be reviewed in the order of final submission."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 103
(Special Corn-Hog Story)

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CORN-HOG CONTROL PLAN OFFERS BIG GROWER BENEFITS

Benefit payments of upwards of $200,000,000 to American farmers if they reduce by 25 percent the number of pig litters farrowed in 1934 and also reduce by 25 percent hogs marketed from these litters!

Benefit payments of upwards of $150,000,000 to farmers if they will reduce by at least 20 percent their 1934 corn acreage!

Removal of hogs or cured pork products from the regular channels of trade for use by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration!

These three planks, the principal ones in the corn-hog production control platform of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to relieve farm distress, especially in the Corn Belt, were announced in Washington, October 17. They have focused attention of every corn and pork producer in _____ on this phase of the agricultural recovery program, which is the largest farm relief project ever undertaken in America.

The program was formulated after conferences with the National Corn-Hog Committee of Twenty-five, composed of producer representatives from 10 mid-western States. It follows the temporary adjustments in corn and hog production effected this season by abnormal weather and by the emergency hog marketing program recently concluded.

The benefit payments are in addition to any increased market price that may result from reducing the surplus of corn and hogs. The Government will obtain the money for these payments from processing taxes on both corn and hogs, beginning with the new marketing year, which starts in November. The initial processing tax on hogs will be 50 cents per hundred of live wieght and becomes

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effective November 5. On December 1, it will go to $1; to $1.50 on January 1, and to the $2 maximum February 1. It will remain at this rate through the hog marketing years of 1933-34 and 1934-35.

The processing tax on corn, in an amount yet to be determined, will affect only corn processed commercially. Hearings on compensating taxes that may be levied on commodities competing with hogs and corn and their products are scheduled for October 30 and November 2, respectively.

The entire program will be started as soon as possible, but it will be several weeks before it is in full swing. The program will follow the general procedure of the wheat reduction plan, with contracts to be signed calling for reduction of the two crops. County corn-hog production control associations will be formed to administer the program wherever it is in effect.

Each farmer who agrees to make the minimum adjustments in his corn and hog production for 1934, as provided under this plan, will receive benefit payments on the following basis:

A - Rental, at the rate of 30 cents per bushel of the average production of corn during the three-year base period, for each acre removed from corn production. Upon arrangement with his local production control association, an individual may contract to take out of corn production more than the minimum of 20 percent of his average acreage during the past three years, but in no case less than the required 20 percent.

B - Adjustment payments of $5 per head ($2 on acceptance of contract; $1, about September 1, 1934, and $2 about Feb. 1, 1935) on the number of hogs equivalent to 75 percent of the average number of hogs farrowed on the farm operated by the contracting grower, during the two-year base period. To qualify for these payments, the contracting grower also must agree not to increase for next year the number of hogs bought and fed for market above the average for the two-year base period.

A maximum of approximately $180,000,000 will be available for distribution in initial adjustment payments to participating farmers as soon as possible after the Secretary of Agriculture accepts the contracts. Although the corn-hog production section of the Administration will proceed without delay, under immediate direction of Dr. A. G. Black, to put the program into effect, contracts cannot be offered farmers for several weeks. Meanwhile every effort will be made to acquaint all who produce corn and hogs on a commercial scale, with the offer.

7518 (10-20-33) # # # #

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 104,
(Special Corn-Hog Story)

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NO PROCESS TAX
ON HOGS KILLED
FOR USE ON FARM

Hogs processed for consumption by the farmer who raised them are exempt from the processing taxes recently announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to provide funds with which to finance the new corn-hog production control program.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act exempts from the tax hogs processed by or for a farmer for consumption by his own family, employees, or household.

This means, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, that a farmer may butcher hogs for his own consumption and cure the carcass portions without any tax being imposed, or he may have the butchering and curing for his own consumption done tax-free.

The tax will also be refunded to persons or institutions delivering hog products to organizations exclusively for charitable distribution.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE, No. 1934
(Dairy Story)

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DAIRY INDUSTRY SAYS
FULL TAX HARMFUL

At a recent hearing in Washington on the proposal to levy a processing tax on milk and its products and on oleomargarine, representatives of the dairy industry stated their opposition to a processing tax approaching the 12.4 cents allowed by law.

Witnesses contended that the full tax would harm the industry, and that some of it would fall upon producers. They favored the gradual imposition of a tax that would average about a cent a pound of fat for 1934.

It has been pointed out that if the dairy industry is committed to a moderate or 1 cent a pound processing tax, about the best that can be done for the industry immediately under the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to stabilize the butter and cheese markets by purchases of relief supplies.

Production control programs for other commodities named in the Act have been or will be financed by processing taxes. In an address at Syracuse, N. Y., Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said that "dairymen should at once recognize that they have a problem in production control", and that "licensing and agreements, and attempts at stabilization are merely temporary expedients", and are "unenforceable if they are out of line with economic facts."

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WEEKLY NEWS STORIES No. 206
(Special Tobacco Story)

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CIGAR-LEAF TOBACCO GROWERS GET CHECKS

Checks totaling nearly $407,424 had been mailed Oct. 19 to around 5,201 cigar-leaf tobacco growers in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin, who are participating in the 1933 production control program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Checks amounting to approximately $30,000 had previously been issued to Georgia and Florida growers of this type of tobacco.

Altogether, $437,424 in first-payments has been received by cigar-leaf growers. This total is part of the $2,500,000 which 16,000 to 18,000 of these growers in the mentioned States, as well as in Indiana, New York, and Minnesota, will receive for their cooperation in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration tobacco program. It is expected that all first-payment checks, totaling about $1,000,000, will have been sent to cigar-leaf growers before the end of this month, while second-payments will begin in December, and be completed in May or June.

Seventy-five to 80 percent of all cigar-leaf growers are cooperating in the Government program. In New England about 55 percent of 3,000 growers signed acre-reduction contracts; in the Pennsylvania-New York district the sign-up was 65 percent of 6,000 growers; in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois, 80 percent of 8,000 growers signed; and in Ohio and Indiana the sign-up was 85 percent of 6,000 growers. Under the contract, they agree to reduce their acreage about 50 percent from their 1932 average base. In Georgia and Florida, 100 percent of the producers of shade-grown cigar-leaf tobacco signed contracts, under which they reduce their production by removing from plants the top four leaves, amounting to about 20 percent of the cured weight of the crop.

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The processing tax, which went into effect October 1 on cigar-leaf tobacco, is 3 cents a pound on farm sales weight, 3.75 cents a pound with stem not removed, and 5 cents a pound with stem removed. The tax is borne by the domestically consumed portion of the crop. The rate of the tax is equal to the full difference between the current average farm prices and the fair exchange values. Of cigar-leaf tobacco, the indicated production this year on 88,500 acres is 88,816,000 pounds.

The purpose of the tobacco program is to enable growers to obtain parity prices for their crop by adjusting production to demand.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 107
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AGENTS WILL AID
TENANTS CONTACT
WHEAT LANDLORDS

County agents and the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are prepared to assist tenants to secure the signatures of their landlords on wheat allotment contracts, where the tenant is ready to sign and cannot readily get in touch with his landlord, _____, director of the State extension service, announced today.

The wheat section has received reports of delay in some instances, as where the landlord is an institution located at a distant point, or where the local agent of such an institution does not have sufficient authority to sign contract, even though the tenant is ready to sign or has signed. Where this is the case, tenants should report to their county agents, who will in turn communicate with the wheat section.

With the end of the period for signing applications, the wheat section is emphasizing the signing of contracts in order to put the wheat program into full operation and to hasten the payment of adjustment benefits.

Full cooperation in the program has been assured by large land-owning organizations such as insurance companies, and financial institutions.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 108
(General Story)

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TAX ADDS LITTLE TO COTTON GOODS COST

The processing tax of 4.2 cents per pound of the net weight of raw cotton going into manufactured commodities accounts for only a small percentage of the cost of finished cotton goods.

Investigations in 10 major cities throughout the country, made under the direction of Dr. Fred C. Howe, Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, indicate that clerks in some retail stores are still explaining price increases on cotton goods by citing the processing tax as the only, or at least as an important cause.

"That the processing tax is a negligible factor in the price mark-ups on cotton goods has been proved beyond quibble", said Dr. Howe in discussing the question. "Those who attribute an undue share of price increases to the tax are badly informed".

On a sheet, which usually contains a little less than two pounds of cotton, the tax amounts to just under 8 cents. On ordinary work shirts, the tax is about 3½ cents. The same proportion holds for other cotton goods, depending upon the weight of raw cotton used in manufacturing.

Other costs than the processing tax contribute to price increases. Where operating and other costs have increased, they are adding to the selling price. The processing tax itself, however, remains a minor factor.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 109
(Corn-Hog Story)

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ANNOUNCE STEPS IN CORN-HOG PROGRAM

Announcement of a processing tax of 28 cents a bushel on all corn to be processed commercially, and of loans to be made on corn in storage were the two outstanding developments of the past week in the national corn-hog production adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

While these steps were being taken, Dr. A.G.Black, chief of the corn-hog section, and his staff continued work on final details of the corn-hog program announced October 18 by Secretary Wallace. This will be presented to the corn and hog growing sections as quickly as possible. While it was designed especially for the corn-hog areas, its provisions may be accepted by any farmer anywhere in the United States.

Loans on the corn warehoused on farms will bear 4 per cent interest and will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation on the basis of 50 cents a bushel for No. 2 December corn at Chicago. This means that the actual loan value for a farmer will depend on the prevailing market price differential between Chicago and his local point, and also on the difference in price of No. 2 and other grades of corn. The loans will be in the nature of an advance to farmers who agree to take part in the corn-hog production control plan, but will not constitute a lien on benefit payments to be made under this plan. Necessary forms and blank loan agreements are being prepared for immediate distribution to county agricultural agents.

The processing tax on corn becomes effective November 5, the same time as the hog processing tax. It will be collected at point of first processing.

7540 (10-28-33)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 110
(Special Wheat Story)

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WHEAT PLAN CHECKS
TO TOP 100 MILLION

Adjustment payments to the Nation's wheat farmers will total more than $100,000,000 on the basis of applications received in the acreage reduction campaign which has resulted in signing up the equivalent of 80 percent of the national average acreage for the three-year period, 1930-1932, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced.

Payments to _____ will amount to approximately _____ (See list at end of story)
(Name of State)
_____. Seventy percent of this is payable this fall and the remainder next year after seeding time.

The 570,263 farmers who sent applications to the Administration, control a total wheat acreage of 51,925,612 acres. When this acreage is reduced by 15 percent in accordance with the wheat contracts, it will mean that a total of approximately 7,788,000 acres definitely has been taken out of 1934 wheat production.

Signing and fulfilling contracts on the basis of these applications will mean a substantial advance in the task of bringing wheat production under control, Secretary Wallace said. He emphasized that the benefits of the wheat program go to those who cooperate in it. Farmers who cooperate in the plan are assured of the adjustment payments plus the market price, while farmers outside the plan take their chances on the market price alone.

Completion of the sign-up campaign ends the first stage of the wheat program. Next steps include the signing of contracts, sending them to Washington for review and approval, and their examination and payment. The Administration is ready to examine contracts and make adjustment payments.

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7541 (10-28-33)

"Farmers can speed up payment on their allotments by signing contracts as soon as possible, if they have not already done so," George E. Farrell, associate chief of the wheat section said.

Some counties have reported acreages that are high in comparison with the official figures for those areas. The acreage reported by cooperating farmers, plus that of farmers who do not join the program, should approximately equal the acreage reported in the Federal crop estimates. In States where farmers' figures are materially above those of the Federal estimates, the farmers, through their county wheat adjustment associations, must adjust their figures, wheat section officials say.

The following figures show adjustment payments which farmers in the wheat States will receive, on the basis of applications and acreages already reported to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The first installment of 70 percent will be payable as soon as contracts are sent to Washington and approved, and the remainder next spring.

State	Sign-up (Percentage of 3-year average)	Estimated total of fall and spring payments
Kansas 1/	95 to 100	$24,285,000
North Dakota 1/	95 to 100	14,683,000
Nebraska	75	6,426,000
Oklahoma	84	6,891,000
Montana	95	6,463,000
Washington	78	5,001,000
South Dakota	92	5,229,000
Texas 2/	58	3,297,000
Illinois	55	2,618,000
Ohio	35	1,607,000
Idaho	88	3,646,000
Indiana	28	1,113,000
Oregon	87	2,777,000
Minnesota	55	1,709,000
Missouri	52	1,543,000
Colorado	91	2,318,000
Michigan	32	743,000
California	70	1,086,000
Virginia	40	548,000
Maryland	63	811,000

(more)

State	Sign-up (Percentage of 3-year average)	Estimated total of fall and spring payments
Iowa	47	529,000
New Mexico	78	387,000
Utah	43	361,000
Wyoming	61	333,000
Kentucky	47	213,000
Pennsylvania	8	210,000
Tennessee	25	110,000
Delaware	31	84,000
West Virginia	29	72,000
New York	6	40,000
North Carolina	6	33,000
Nevada	53	30,000
Arkansas	5	1,000

1/ Payment estimate based on 95 percent.

2/ Substantial increases expected in Texas, where campaign was delayed.

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(Special Hog Story)

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Corn-Hog Program
Conferences Held

Details of the corn-hog production program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were presented to officials of agricultural extension services, farm organization leaders and members of State committees from the corn and hog producing areas, at regional conferences held at Indianapolis, November 2 and 3; Kansas City, Nov. 6 and 7; St. Paul, Nov. 8 and 9; and Chicago, Nov. 10 and 11. The plan was taken to these conferences by A. G. Black, Chief, and Claude Wickard, assistant chief, of the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and C. W. Warburton, director of extension work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At these meetings the need for the plan and what the plan offers corn and hog growers, were presented.

Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the corn-hog program have been making every effort in the past two weeks to iron out difficult points in the contract in order to make it equitable for the largest number of growers. Hundreds of communications regarding the plan have been received in Washington, indicating a wide-spread interest in it by farm people. All possible speed is being made in getting the contract and other parts of the program in final form.

Following the regional meetings it is expected that district conferences will be held in each State to acquaint county agricultural agents, farm leaders and others with the plan so that as rapidly as possible the educational phases of the program may be undertaken. Following the educational work, the necessary steps leading to the presentation of applications and contracts will be taken and the county corn-hog production control associations will be organized.

7565 (11-4-33)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 112
(General Story)

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Processing Tax Affects Bread Prices Slightly

While wheat farmers in the United States stand to benefit greatly as a result of the wheat program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the effect on bread prices paid by the individual consumer is almost negligible, it is pointed out by Administration officials.

Bread prices, according to statistics compiled by the Consumers Counsel of the Administration, rose from 6.4 cents a pound in February to 7.9 cents on September 26. But of this 1.5-cent increase, only a half cent was due to the processing tax of 30 cents a bushel levied on wheat. The remainder was due to increased costs of labor and other operating expenses.

Commenting on the effect of the program on the price of bread, Chester C. Davis, director of the production division, said: "While the consumer has had to pay one-half cent more for a pound of bread because of the wheat processing tax, what does it mean to the farmer? It means millions of dollars, increased income for hard-pressed wheat farming families - dollars to spend for shoes, implements, hats, lumber. It means a chance to set wheat growing in this country on a sound basis, so that wheat farming families may continue to be customers for city industry."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 113
(Special replacement crops story)

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May Seed Grasses On Contracted Acres.

A program for seeding grasses and legumes for erosion prevention and soil improvement on acreage retired from the production of wheat, cotton, tobacco, and corn in connection with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's acreage reduction program has been given the Administration's approval. Officials of the Administration feel that it is highly desirable that growers protect the soil of these contracted acres from erosion and maintain their fertility.

To encourage such a program on the part of growers, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, through its replacement crops section has cooperated with the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the preparation of information to enable farmers to make successful seedings. A circular giving such information has been prepared and this, together with detailed advice on the seeding mixtures best adapted to a farmer's own locality and soil may be had from the extension services of the State agricultural colleges or from the county agents.

The supply of seeds of certain important pasture crops that may be obtained at reasonable cost was considered in preparing these formulas. An ideal mixture would contain other seeds that are more expensive. Rates of seeding recommended in this circular are low for reasons of economy.

Although fall seeding is generally preferred in the North, where Kentucky blue grass is the dominant pasture grass on good soils, with timothy, alfalfa, alsike and red clover as the chief meadow species, there is a fair chance of success with spring seeding of grass if a good seed bed is prepared and weeds are not too bad. In the South, grasses as well as lespedeza should be seeded from February 15 to March 15. To minimize the hazard of weeds it is suggested a half normal seeding of oats or barley be used. Such grain crops must be cut for hay to be used on the farm, both for the good of the grass and to comply with the terms of the contract.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. P14
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Boston Milk Agreement Goes Into Effect

A milk-marketing agreement for the Boston milk shed went into effect Nov. 3. It is estimated locally that under this agreement the income of milk producers in this area will be increased by about $45,000 a month. In the agreement the established base price per hundred pounds for Class 1 milk, f. o. b. city plants, is $3.02 on standard family milk. The prices for Class 1 milk paid producers at country receiving stations is $2.31. For Class 2 milk the price to producers is the average monthly quotations for Boston 92 score butter, plus 20 per cent, f. o. b. country receiving stations.

In July, when the agreement was filed, the price to the farmer was 5¼ cents per quart. The agreement provides for a price to the producer of 6½ cents a quart. The prices to producers and consumers were raised one cent a quart on August 10. The present agreement does not increase the price to consumers above that point, but does increase the price paid to the producer.

The base and surplus plan for producers, is used in the agreement and an equalization of sales plan is included so that all producers will get uniform returns. Under the agreement a Board of Arbitration will be named, to consist of three persons, one elected by the producers, one by the distributors, one chosen by these two.

The production area in Vermont includes all of 10 counties and part of two others. In Maine it includes the whole State, except Aroostook, Hancock, and Washington counties. All of New Hampshire is included. All of Massachusetts except four townships, and all the farms in Connecticut supplying milk to Massachusetts cities and towns are included. Farms in New York State supplying Pittsfield, Mass., are also included in the area.

Through the Agricultural Adjustment Act, similar milk marketing agreements may be entered into by dairymen and distributors in any milk market where a majority of producers and distributors are willing to work together.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO.115
(Corn-Hog Story)

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LOANS AND PURCHASES TO HELP HOG GROWERS

Two steps to give intermediate aid to corn and hog growers until the $350,000,000 corn-hog production adjustment program for the coming year can be put into effect have been taken by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Loans at the rate of 45 cents per bushel on the farm will be made against merchantable corn properly stored and warehoused. Secondly, approximately 300,000,000 pounds of cured hog products, the equivalent of 3,000,000 live hogs, will be removed from the regular trade channels during the next seven or eight months by purchase by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for distribution among needy families.

The corn loans will be on the basis of 45 cents per bushel on the farm, with adjustment of cubic measure per bushel at the crib to allow for variations in moisture content. This new basis replaces the basis of 50 cents per bushel, f. o. b., Chicago, for No. 2 corn, originally announced. The alteration was made in order to establish a uniform rate among farmers in various parts of the corn-growing areas. The corn loan plan is comparable to the basis of the loans on cotton.

The area in which farmers will be eligible for loans comprises all of the three States of Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois, and those parts of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin, where corn is a major crop. The warehouse certificate is to be the loan collateral. Loans will be made at 4 per cent interest.

(more)

7603

Loans on corn will be made to the original producers or farmers acquiring corn from the original producers, provided both the producer and the farmer purchasing for feeding agree to reduce their respective corn acres for 1934 by at least 20 per cent, and the number of litters farrowed and hogs marketed from these litters by at least 25 per cent, in accordance with the 1934-35 corn-hog production control program.

Description of eligible areas in which farmers will be eligible for loans and the exact terms of the loan agreement will be furnished in the loan regulations to be announced soon. Note forms and loan agreements, together with regulations governing the loans, will be promptly distributed to county agricultural extension agents and other agencies helping to handle the loans.

Bids on the initial portion of the purchase of 300,000,000 pounds of hog products were to be opened at Washington, D. C., November 17, by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. This first purchase will be a maximum of approximately 75,000,000 pounds of product for delivery in January.

Beginning December 1, this initial purchase will be followed at monthly intervals by the opening of bids to furnish the Federal Emergency Relief Administration with a maximum of 50,000,000 pounds of cured pork products per month. Meat packers making successful bids must process the products from hogs of average good quality weighing between 100 and 215 pounds.

This purchase by successful bidders of approximately 750,000 head of light hogs during the last of November and first half of December, and the additional purchase of approximately 2,250,000 hogs in succeeding months to fill subsequent contracts for the Relief Administration is expected to effect a noticeable improvement in the winter and spring hog market.

7603 (11-11-33)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 116
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PAYING WHEAT MONEY AFTER CAREFUL CHECK

Government benefit payments to farmers who participate in the wheat production control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are being sent out to growers in counties which are the first to have their contracts completely checked and approved. The rate at which these payments are cleared from Washington will be increased.

Payments can be made only after a double check of the reports and estimates of acreage and production on which the benefit payments are calculated, the Adjustment Administration points out, and wheat growers who have signed contracts should understand that the payments can not all be made at once.

The first of these required examinations is carried out by the local committee of the county wheat production control associations, and the second by officials of Adjustment Administration at Washington.

Contracts to reduce acreage, and the benefit payments in compensation for that reduction, are handled in county units---all the contracts from a county must be in order before any farmer in the county gets his payment, and all farmers in the county will receive their payments at the same time.

When all contracts from a given county are signed, the reports of the farmers who signed them are examined by officers of the county association. If the reports are in order, they are forwarded to Washington. In Washington a "County Acceptance Unit" made up of Extension workers and others from the wheat growing States, checks the total acreage represented by the contracts, plus the total acreage in the county for which contracts have not been signed, against the Government reports of acreage and production that are on file with the

Department of Agriculture.

If the county's report agrees with the figure that is on file, enough individual contracts to constitute a fair sample of the entire county bundle are examined in detail. In some cases surveyors have been dispatched to the counties concerned to make accurate surveys of the acreage reports. Threshermen's certificates and elevator receipts have been examined to give a check on wheat produced and marketed in past years.

If the total acreage reported agrees with the Government acreage record for the base period, and if the production estimates of the farmers total reasonably close to the Government production reports, the contracts are approved, and passed on to the audit section of the Adjustment Administration, where the benefit checks are made out and forwarded to the county concerned.

If farmers' reports and estimates are not in accord with the figures on file in the Department of Agriculture the contracts for the entire county are returned to be corrected by the county association, and the county must take its turn after the correction is made, before its contracts are checked again and the benefit checks are written.

Farmers in more than 2,000 counties in the United States grow wheat and are signing contracts to reduce their acreage in 1934 and 1935. It is estimated that they control more than 53 million acres of wheat. In signing the contracts they agree to reduce wheat acreage in 1934 by some 7,800,000 acres, and will become eligible for ever $102,000,000 in benefit payments.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 117
(General Story)

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PROCESS TAX IS SMALL PERCENT OF PORK COST

The initial processing tax, now in effect, of 50 cents per hundredweight upon the actual killing of all hogs slaughtered for commercial trade channels accounts for less than three-quarters of one cent per pound of the average value of a finished hog carcass, it is pointed out by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The regulations imposing the tax provide that the tax will increase by 50 cent stages on December 1, January 1, and February 1, reaching a maximum of $2 per hundredweight.

If meat packers and retail meat dealers distribute the tax, now in effect, among the various hog products in proportion to their retail market value, hams, fresh loins, and bacon will bear slightly more than an average of three-quarters of one cent per pound; products of lower value such as trimmings, sausage, luncheon meats, and miscellaneous edible meat will bear a tax of proportionately less per pound.

Although they do not necessarily determine the incidence of the tax with respect to hog products entering retail trade channels, the regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of establishing the rate for floor stocks on meats and other articles derived from hogs and in storage at processing plants on November 5, 1933, indicate approximately how much of the tax each article may bear.

At the initial rate of 50 cents per hundredweight on live hogs, the floor stock tax on regular and skinned hams, given the sweet pickle or smoked cure, ranged from slightly less than one cent to slightly more than one cent per pound. This represents about 15 to 18 cents on a 16-pound ham, depending upon the manner of trim and the type of cure.

The floor stocks tax on fresh pork loins was slightly more than one cent per pound. This amounts to about one-fourth of a cent each on the average pork chop. Picnic hams, smoked or cured sweet pickle, were levied on at the rate of less than one-half cent per pound. The floor stocks tax on lard was slightly over one-half cent per pound.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 418

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SALES SHOW INCREASE IN THE FARM INCOME

Increased farm income in some sections of the country is being reflected in greater sales of miscellaneous commodities which farmers buy. On some types of sales the volume is at least 25 per cent more than a year ago, according to reports received by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and compiled by Louis H. Bean, economic advisor.

In the South the volume of purchases has risen much more than this, because of the sharp rise in farm income from unusually low levels. This improvement was due in large part to the cotton and tobacco adjustment programs. Similar effects are being noted as benefit payments reach communities in the wheat and corn-and-hog belts.

Much of the increase in farmers' income is due to the benefit payments made by the Government in consideration of their cooperation in acreage reduction programs. Benefits to farmers during the five months from August to December will be equivalent to a 20 per cent increase over the cash farm income for the same period last year.

The increase in prices of agricultural commodities has been uneven, according to the Adjustment Administration. Thus far price improvement has benefited wheat, cotton, and tobacco most, dairy and hogs somewhat, and a number of farm products very little. Prices of wheat, cotton, tobacco, and wool are now higher than they were last March because of the depreciation of the American dollar in foreign exchange, speculative activity, reduced supplies, and a higher level of industrial activity and consumer purchasing power. The regional differences also stand out in farm income, with cotton and grain income showing the greatest gain compared with income from livestock and their products.

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The prices of other important farm products, particularly livestock and livestock products, which depend so largely on domestic demand conditions, have not shared the effects accompanying the new monetary policies, but have followed quite closely the expansion in factory payrolls, demonstrating the great dependence of farming on consumer pruchasing power.

In general, farm prices at the end of October had a purchasing power about 22 per cent greater than they had last March, when it was only half as much as in the pre-war years. Farm receipts including benefit payments during September showed a much greater increase in purchasing power over the low level of last March.

The returns from farming should be greater during the coming year than in recent months in the opinion of officials of the Administration. Wheat growers are to receive benefit payments of about 102 million dollars. The corn-hog belt will receive, mostly during 1934, something under 350 million dollars for participation in the corn-and-hog adjustment program. Benefit payments are to be made to cotton and tobacco growers.

Prices and returns of a number of other farm products will be favorably affected by the adoption of agreements to control supplies at higher prices. These benefit payments will serve to promote industrial revival, and the latter will in turn tend to lift the general level of farm prices and farm income as additional steps are taken to promote business activity.

The rise in industrial prices which took place recently has apparently been checked, according to the Administration, and prices paid by farmers have remained practically unchanged during the eight weeks of September and October. Consequently, as factory payrolls and other consumer incomes are raised they probably will not be accompanied by further rapid advances in industrial prices, as they were last summer. Farmers should thus be able to obtain more for their marketings of 1934 as consumers' incomes expand.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 119
(Special Tobacco Story)

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NEW TOBACCO PLAN
READY FOR GROWERS

A first payment of $17.50 an acre payable in advance for each acre of tobacco removed from production for the 1934 season is the liberal offer being made to growers of flue-cured tobacco in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. An additional payment of 12½ percent of the value of the crop sold will be made later after the crop is marketed. About $17,000,000 will be distributed to growers who take part in the 1934 reduction program.

This, in brief, sums up the plan which the tobacco section of the A.A.A. is offering flue-cured growers for next season in an effort to remove the burdensome surplus of leaf now in the channels of trade and to restore in some measure the prosperity of the southern tobacco farmer.

J. B. Hutson, Chief of the Tobacco Section, announced that growers who cooperate in this movement must sign contracts to reduce their acreages 30 percent under the average for that planted in 1931, 1932, and 1933. If tobacco was grown on a farm only two years during this period, the base acreage for reduction will be 85 percent of the average for any two years of the three and if the crop was grown only one year of the three, the base acreage for reduction will be 70 percent of such acreage for the year the crop was grown.

This plan of reduction was made so that each grower would reduce in a proportionate amount, Mr. Hutson says. He also calls attention to the fact that the small grower will get special recognition by receiving larger proportionate payments for his crop when the second payment is made following the harvest next year.

It is expected that all forms, contracts and regulations governing the tobacco plan will be ready shortly and will be distributed in time for growers to make their plans for the coming crop year.

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TOBACCO PLAN PROVIDES LIBERAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Liberal rental and benefit payments are provided for growers of flue-cured tobacco who have signed agreements to reduce their production 30 percent during the next two seasons. Details of the plan for making these payments have been completed by the tobacco section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and will be ready to submit to growers within the next few days.

The ultimate purpose of the plan is to improve the economic position of all flue-cured tobacco growers and the immediate object is to limit the production of tobacco in 1934 to about 500 million pounds, declares J. B. Hutson, chief of the tobacco section of the Adjustment Administration.

Approximately $17,000,000 will be paid flue-cured growers for participating in the program. About $9,000,000 of this will be paid in the near future, depending upon the rapidity with which growers sign contracts and qualify for payments.

While about 95 percent of the flue-cured growers have signed agreements to cooperate with the A.A.A. under whatever plan that may be agreed upon, Mr. Hutson points out that those growers who do participate will receive two cash payments. The first will be $17.50 an acre for each acre and fraction thereof that the producer agrees to remove from production in 1934. Then, there will be an additional payment when the grower harvests and sells his crop next fall. This will amount to 12½ percent of the value of the leaf actually sold by the grower cooperating. In calculating the average value of the amount sold, however, payments will not be made above a market price of 21 cents a pound.

Mr. Hutson says the Administration also has endeavored to meet the needs of the small grower in this second payment. On this point the contract reads:

"If the base tobacco acreage is less than four (4) acres, the rate of this payment shall be increased one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one percent for each one-tenth (1/10) of an acre difference between four acres and the base tobacco acreage, except that in no event shall the rate exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the market value....of the tobacco grown on this farm in 1934 for market, up to an amount equal to the initial production allotment for this farm." This means that a participating producer with a base acreage of 3.5 acres will receive a second payment of 15 percent of his sales and a producer with a base acreage of 2.5 acres will receive 20 percent. If his base acreage is 1.5 acres or less, he will receive a second payment of 25 percent of his sales.

The plan also calls for price equalization payments to those growers who sign contracts and who sold their leaf before October 7. Mr. Hutson says this compensation has been provided because there were substantial price increases following the marketing agreement signed on October 12. Approximately $4,000,000 will be paid growers in equalization payments.

Indications are that tobacco growers will cooperate fully in this program. Decreased exports and a lower domestic consumption have together brought about a situation which only the growers themselves working in cooperation with their Government can relieve. The new plan which is to be put into effect for the 1934 crop will do much to relieve the situation, Mr. Hutson believes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 121
(General Story)

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PROPOSE CODE FOR POULTRY HANDLERS

A master code of fair competition for the marketing divisions of the poultry industry is being discussed with officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, with reports indicating that it may be ready for public hearing within a short time.

Such a code, while it would apply to thousands of dealers engaged in procuring and distributing poultry and eggs, would be more feasible than any attempt to deal, individually and directly, with the more than five million farmers in the United States who produce and market some poultry and eggs.

As thus far formulated, the code is designed to remove some of the unfair practices and wastes in marketing poultry and eggs, and to increase returns to producers. It is expected that through its provisions further progress can be made in grading and standardizing poultry products, so that farmers who produce high-quality products may be compensated for their extra efforts.

Reduction or elimination of some handling charges through improved marketing methods, and increase in consumption of eggs and poultry through progressively rising standards of quality are other aims of the proposed code.

A code for commercial hatcheries of chicks, poults, and ducks has already been submitted to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and has had a public hearing. It applies to more than 6,000 commercial hatcheries in the United States.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 122
(Dairy Story)

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STUDY PLANS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM

Study of various proposals offered by the dairy industry for production control, and recommendation of a definite program to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be undertaken by a recently selected special committee.

The committee is headed by Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, principal economist, dairy section of the Adjustment Administration. Its other members are Dr. O. E. Reed, chief of the Department of Agriculture Bureau of Dairy Industry; J. B. Shepard, Division of Crops and Livestock Estimates, U.S.D.A.; Prof. Fred Weaver, Pennsylvania State College; and Dr. H. R. Tolley, economist in the Division of Production, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Plans offered to the Administration from many sources include a wide variety of suggestions for control of dairy production. The special committee will draft its recommendations from the mass of material at hand.

Stabilization operations on two of the largest butter markets through the Dairy Marketing Corporation have been in effect for several weeks. Purchases of butter are diverted to public relief and welfare work. The corporation has an agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture which requires that production control must be initiated if stabilization continues.

That stabilization is a temporary measure and must be followed by production adjustment has been stated repeatedly by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 123
(Special Wheat Story)

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FARMERS GET FIRST WHEAT PLAN CHECKS

Checks for the first installment of the approximately $102,000,000 in wheat adjustment payments which are scheduled to go to farmers who cooperate in the wheat acreage reduction campaign, are being mailed daily from Washington by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, George E. Farrell, associate chief of the wheat section, said.

Up to November 16, checks had been mailed to farmers in 40 counties in 8 States. There were 7,879 checks written, totalling $415,057. They went to scattering counties in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, and New York.

Contracts are being received in Washington in increasing volume, and issuance of checks is expected to increase in proportion to the number of contracts received. Checks are written by special machines which have a capacity of 60,000 checks daily.

Contracts received from each county are first examined by the County Acceptance Unit, comprised of four State statisticians, four State extension directors or workers, and four farm leaders. The personnel of the unit gives representation to each principal wheat region. After the county inspection, contracts are examined individually, and then approved for payment. Up to November 16, contracts had been received from 224 counties and approved for 146 of these counties.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 124
(Special Corn-Hog Story)

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FINISHING WORK ON CORN-HOG CONTRACT

Ideas gathered from farm organization and educational leaders in the Corn Belt and far western states at four recent regional conferences are being embodied in the corn-hog production-adjustment contract soon to be offered to corn and hog farmers of the United States.

Officials of the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have been revising the contract and developing organization plans in order that the actual work of the campaign may be under way by the first part of December.

While no basic alterations in the tentative contract were proposed, a number of important suggestions were made by producer representatives and by extension directors of the various State colleges.

"Thousands of letters have been received from farmers in the Corn Belt and other States indorsing the program, and this fact, coupled with the interest at the meetings recently held, indicates strong support for the corn-hog plan," said Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section of the A. A. A. "We found everyone eager to begin the campaign in the local areas as soon as possible. We are making every effort to draw up the details of the contract and method of organization so that they may be sent to the respective States at an early date."

An intensive campaign for contract signers will be conducted in nearly 1200 counties, principally in the Corn Belt States. The contracts will be made available in other States having large numbers of hogs or large acreages of corn.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
(Special Cotton Story)

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HOMEMAKERS OF SOUTH TO HELP IN ADJUSTMENT

Homemakers of the South are organizing to take a full and active part in the great program of agricultural adjustment which is to center around the cotton production-control plan.

State agents in charge of home demonstration work in 13 southern States met in Washington last week with officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to take the first steps in mobilizing the women of the Cotton Belt, particularly in the rural sections.

Opportunity for every farm home in the South to understand the significance of the cotton adjustment plan in its efforts to raise the price of cotton, increase farm buying power, and improve standards of living will be the chief aim of the movement.

National and international problems, as they relate to agricultural readjustment, will be studied. Obligations incurred in connection with the use of the "contracted" cotton acres, in order to prevent over-production in other lines, will be considered.

The growing and preservation of home food supplies, wise spending and general economies in buying, and other important features of a general campaign to maintain a satisfying standard of living for the family will be included in the program which is being launched.

The 768 county home demonstration agents in the southern States will be the field lieutenants in active charge of the work.

_____, State leader of home demonstration work,
(Name of delegate)
represented _____ at the Washington conference, which was addressed
(Name of State)
by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, George N. Peek, Administrator of the A. A. A., Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the A. A. A., C. W. Warburton, director of the Federal extension service, and other national leaders in the adjustment program.

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NOTE: See attached list for names of delegates at Washington conference.

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(Supplement for WEEKLY NEWS SERIES story No. 125, giving list of delegates who attended home demonstration agents conference at Washington on November 16 and 17.)

Essie M. Heyle, State Home Demonstration Agent,	Missouri
Flavia Gleason, " " " "	Florida
Jane S. McKimmon, " " " "	North Carolina
Ellen LeNoir, " " " "	Louisiana
Maude E. Wallace, " " " "	Virginia
Norma M. Brumbaugh," " " "	Oklahoma
Ella May Creswell, " " " "	Mississippi
Lurline Collier, State Home Demon. Agent,	Georgia
Lonny I. Landrum, State Home Demonstration Agent,	South Carolina
Harriet B. Layton, Asst. State Home Demon. Agent,	South Carolina
Mildred F. Horton, State Home Demonstration Agent,	Texas
Mildred Jacocks, District Agent,	Tennessee.
Helen Johnston, State Home Demonstration Agent,	Alabama
Connie J. Bonslagel," " " "	Arkansas

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 126
(Special Tobacco Story)

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FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PLAN BOOSTS INCOME

That a substantial increase in income from flue-cured tobacco has been received by growers as a result of the efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is indicated by a study of the prices of 22 representative grades on all markets during nine weeks before and after the marketing holiday.

The study shows, for instance, that during the five weeks prior to the marketing holiday the average price for the 22 representative grades was 11.85 cents the first week; 12.68 cents, the second week; 12.97 cents, the third week; 13.03 cents the fourth week and 12.32 cents the fifth week.

Then came the 3-week marketing holiday. During this time, flue-cured growers signed agreements under which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration agreed to make certain rental and benefit payments in return for reductions of production in 1934 and 1935.

As a result, when the markets reopened, the prices of the 22 representative grades studied showed the following averages: 14.59 cents for the sixth week, 14.90 cents for the seventh week, 17.03 cents for the eighth week and 17.42 cents for the ninth week.

In addition to this increase in market prices the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has agreed to pay a 20 percent price equalizing payment to those growers who signed reduction contracts and who marketed their leaf before September 25 and therefore did not receive any of the benefits of price increases due to the production adjustment program. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration also agrees to pay a 10 per cent price equalizing payment to those growers who

sold their tobacco between September 25 and October 28 inclusive, and who thus received only a part of the price increases resulting from the marketing agreement. As in the case of the 20 percent payment, only growers who sign reduction contracts will get the 10 per cent price equalizing payment.

It is calculated that these price equalizing payments will further raise the price, as figured on the 22 representative grades, about 1½ cents to slightly over two cents a pound above what the growers received on the market. When the rental payments are made this winter to those who sign the formal adjustment contracts, this will have the effect of giving an additional cent a pound net.

"The facts supplied by these figures on what has happened to 22 representative grades on all markets, indicate that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's program has and will add greatly to the income of the flue-cured tobacco grower," says J. B. Hutson, chief of the tobacco section. "The thing which faces us now is to complete the effort to adjust production to consumption by signing contracts, and entering fully into the adjustment program which we are planning for the next few weeks. Tobacco growers have by their loyal cooperation done much to aid the government in improving their economic situation and further benefits should accrue to them from the program which is now getting under way."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 127

RELEASE: NOT UNTIL AGREEMENTS REFERRED TO ARE AVAILABLE FOR GROWERS TO SIGN
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE to State extension editors in Va., No. Car., So. Car., Ga., and Fla.

(Suggested for use as "spot" release to dailies when agreements are available)

Formal agreements to reduce flue-cured tobacco production in 1934 were made available today by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for signature by growers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, and Florida.

Growers who sign these agreements are expected to receive more than $17,000,000 in rental and benefit payments. Those who take part in the program and who sold tobacco on the markets in Georgia, South Carolina and the border belts of North Carolina before October 28 will receive around $4,000,000 in price equalizing payments which are designed to extend to them benefits similar to those received by growers who sold tobacco after the marketing agreement lifted the general average of flue-cured tobacco prices.

The formal agreements follow the preliminary sign-up campaign conducted in the flue-cured States during the market holiday in September. In this preliminary sign-up 95 per cent of the growers agreed among themselves to reduce production in 1934 and 1935. This made possible the marketing agreement with the domestic tobacco manufacturers which has lifted the level of prices paid to flue-cured growers.

J. B. Hutson, chief of the tobacco section, said the program for 1934 and 1935 offered flue-cured growers is designed to increase the income of growers in those years. Declines in export demand, he said, have not been offset by corresponding reductions in production. As a result prices paid to growers have gone lower and lower until the growers themselves took concerted action to make the necessary reductions.

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While export demand was declining, flue-cured stocks in the hands of domestic manufacturers increased. In 1930 stocks of domestic companies totaled 600,000,000 pounds and in 1932 increased to 745,000,000 pounds.

The purpose of the flue-cured production reduction program, Mr. Hutson said, is to improve prices paid growers for all of their tobacco. He said 60 per cent of the crop is exported. By adjusting production to consumption requirements as is proposed in the program it is expected that prices for flue-cured tobacco will be governed more nearly by the actual crop situation rather than by overhanging surpluses.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 128

RELEASE: Immediate
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(General story on Flue-Cured Plan -- suggested for farm pages)

Hope for the tobacco grower that the price of his leaf will more nearly be in line with the prices of things which he must buy is contained in the plan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. There is nothing startlingly new in the plan. It has a definite purpose. It was designed for that purpose and with the cooperation of all growers it should meet with success.

As explained by J. B. Hutson, chief of the section, the plan simply tries to remedy the situation in which the tobacco grower now finds himself and to provide him with a fair return for the crop which he produces. However, the plan is built about the idea that the grower himself will do his part. If the grower is to take advantage of the Government's offer, he must be prepared to put into actuality the preliminary agreements which he and some 95 percent of his fellow growers signed last September.

Within the next few days, growers will be offered contracts that put into definite form the ideas contained in the signed agreements.

TOO MUCH TOBACCO

Growers themselves know that there is too much tobacco. They have seen the result of this surplus in the size of the checks secured from sales on the auction floor. They have seen the results of this surplus in the lack of money with which to pay pressing bills, or taxes. They have asked that something be done to relieve the situation and this request is being answered.

"With your help," the Government says in effect, "we will pay you a rental benefit for reducing your acreage by 30 percent next year and in addition we will pay you a certain percentage on the value of crop which you market next fall.

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If you are a small grower, we will pay you a higher percentage. Neither will you lose so much if you sold your tobacco before the recent marketing agreement with the manufacturers was put into effect. Price equalizing payments are planned in that case. In all of this, however, we must have the actual, hearty cooperation of every grower concerned. If you are willing to give this, the Government is willing to aid you in every possible way."

But the Government does not stop with these mere promises. Under the plan worked out, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will limit the planting of flue-cured tobacco next season. It will seek a limit in production of approximately 500 million pounds. If these objectives are realized, it is believed that growers will receive better prices for their weed in 1934 and 1935.

REWARDED WITH CASH

The grower who joins in with this effort to reduce production will be rewarded and rewarded in cash. He will receive two payments. For every acre that the crop is reduced next spring, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will pay at the rate of $17.50 an acre. The acreage so paid for is then known as "rented acres", on which certain crops may be planted.

In addition to the rental payment at the rate of $17.50 an acre, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration offers a second cash payment to be made next fall when the tobacco crop is marketed. This second payment is 12½ percent of the value of the tobacco actually sold. This, say the officials in charge, permits the producer to be paid in accordance with the yields and quality of the leaf actually produced. The only limitation on this second payment is that it will be made on the market price up to and including 21 cents a pound.

The program is such that the small grower will find it to his advantage to reduce production. The small grower believes that it takes about 4 acres to handle a barn of tobacco economically. To make it worth his while to cooperate

(more)

in the reduction plan, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will make him somewhat larger payments. Therefore, for his second payment, the man growing more than three but not more than four acres will get a 15 percent payment; the man growing more than two but not over three acres, will get a 20 percent payment, and the man growing two acres or less will get a 25 percent payment. The thought of the tobacco section in offering this additional compensation to the small grower is that he should be paid for any loss he may have in growing, harvesting, curing, and marketing such a small crop.

Then there is still the price equalizing payment, this one applying only to the grower who sold all or a part of his crop before October 7 this year. During the marketing holiday declared by the Governors of North and South Carolina, the tobacco section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration obtained agreements from 95 percent of the growers to reduce production in 1934 and 1935 and finally worked out with the larger tobacco manufacturers a marketing agreement by which prices were substantially increased. Therefore, those growers who sold all or part of their crop prior to October 7 will be given certain compensating payments to offset the losses had by earlier sales.

The tobacco section estimates that this entire plan will make it possible to add $17,000,000 to the purchasing power of the tobacco grower. As a result, his economic position will be improved and he will contribute to the upbuilding of the business situation in the Nation.

ALL WILL BENEFIT

For a grower to have any part in these rental and benefit payments, he must change his signed agreement into a definite contract and be prepared to take part fully and wholeheartedly in the plans which have been made. It is expected that landowners will share with tenants the benefits received and that no tenants

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will be discharged by reason of the acreage reduction. In other words, the plan is an attempt to help all concerned rather than to throw any additional hardships on any one group or person.

Those who go into the plan must not sell their surplus tobacco plants to those not entering the plan or must they permit the use of their curing barns, packing houses and the like. If the land should be sold, the contract goes with the land and the terms of the agreement must be fulfilled by the purchaser.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 129
(Special Cotton Story)

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PLOW-UP GAINS TO BE CONTINUED IN NEW COTTON PLAN

The effective start made by the 1933 plow-up campaign in adjusting cotton production, to cut down the ruinous surplus and restore a fair buying power price, will be continued and expanded by the new program soon to be launched in the South, according to Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potential crop of 17,500,000 bales, if there had been no reduction campaign this past summer, would have added greatly to the already heavy cotton surplus and made cotton price recovery impossible. Through their plow-up cooperation, growers of the Cotton Belt took 4,400,000 bales out of the 1933 crop, cutting this much from the anticipated surplus, and making possible an almost doubled price for cotton.

Continuation of this vital adjustment effort is the keynote of the new cotton program. If the goal of an approximate 40 percent cut in acreage is reached, cotton farmers will have taken the next and longest step in the fight to bring cotton supplies in line with effective demand and stabilize the cotton producing industry.

Lateness of the season made it necessary for growers to plow up standing cotton during the recent emergency campaign. This will be avoided in the new program, with acreage reduction contracts signed before planting time.

Cotton growers who have studied events since the plow-up have been gratified at the results. Total income from the expected 17,500,000 bale 1933 crop, with cotton at five cents, would have been $437,500,000. The reduced crop, estimated at 31,100,000 bales after the plow-up, would bring a crop income of

(more)

$589,500,000 with cotton at nine cents. Add to this the $112,000,000 of adjustment payments which growers receive for cooperating in the emergency program, and the $48,000,000 of estimated profits from options taken by growers as part of the plow-up compensation, and the total income figure for growers from the 1933 crop runs to $749,500,000.

This increase of $312,000,000 in actual income from cotton, as compared with what the full crop would have brought without the adjustment campaign, constitutes final and indisputable evidence of the success of the emergency program.

"Reliable reports from all sections of the Cotton Belt are bringing us a dramatic picture of just what this increased income is meaning to the cotton farmer and to the entire South," said Mr. Cobb. "Schools which would have been closed are staying open; long needed clothing and other essentials are being bought freely through the retail stores; bank notes and debts, some of them so old as to be legally uncollectable, are being paid.

"Economic recovery made possible by the new cotton income is important, but even more vital is the social significance of the changed situation. Standards of living are being maintained, and institutions which build the citizenship of the future are functioning.

"If the farmers continue their fine cooperation during the new campaign which is being launched, the whole Cotton Belt can well look to the future with optimism and confidence."

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CORN FARMERS GET FORMS FOR LOANS

The first of about 1,750,000 copies of note forms and instruction sheets for obtaining loans on farm warehoused corn through the Commodity Credit Corporation were sent out from Washington on November 23, with distribution of the entire necessary supply scheduled to proceed as rapidly as possible.

In addition to loans which will be made on corn which is on the farms in States having farm warehouse laws, loans will also be available to farmers on eligible publicly stored corn in other States. The note forms and instructions are being distributed through county warehouse boards, county agricultural agents, local financial institutions, and others who will assist in handling the loans to farmers.

In the States of Illinois, Iowa, Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota, which have farm warehouse laws, the loans will be made on corn grading not lower than No. 4, and on the basis of 45 cents per bushel on the farm, with an allowance of 2½ cubic feet per bushel. State certificates that the corn has been warehoused under seal on the farm will be accepted as collateral for the loan. Warehousing costs will be borne by the borrower.

In the States of Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri, where there are no farm warehouse laws, the loans will be available to farmers only on corn that they themselves have grown and stored in an elevator or other public warehouse, Federally or State bonded, or approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Loans on such corn will be made on shelled corn, grading No. 2, and at the rate of 45 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

The maturity date of notes to be given by borrowing farmers is August 1, 1934. The rate of interest is 4 percent. The last day for acceptance of applications for loans is March 1, 1934.

Since the loan regulations permit any local financial institution (except lending agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation) to lend money on eligible farm warehouse certificates in States having farm warehouse laws or on elevator receipts in other States, an eligible borrower may, in most cases, obtain money promptly by taking his warehouse receipt to a local bank, filling out a note, and signing the loan agreement.

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WHEAT CHECKS MOVING RAPIDLY TO MANY STATES

A steady flow of wheat adjustment payment checks is now going to farmers as contracts from counties in many States reach Washington and are approved for payment, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced.

The million dollar mark was passed November 24, when payments to 22,159 farmers in 130 counties in 15 States totalled $1,086,048. Two days before the total was $729,955 and on November 15, it was only $392,541.

"Many of the first counties that have been approved and paid are in areas of small wheat production," said George E. Farrell, associate chief of the wheat section. "As soon as the majority of the payments are going to farmers in big wheat States, the totals may be expected to increase rapidly.

"Many contracts are yet to be received," Mr. Farrell said. "Counties which still have their contracts should remember that it takes several days for contracts to 'go through the mill' after they reach Washington. The surest method of hastening adjustment payments is to complete contracts and send them to Washington."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 132
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NEW COTTON CONTRACT LEADS TO ADJUSTMENT

Cotton growers of the South are studying the new acreage reduction contracts, which provide for reducing the 1934 and 1935 crops and continuing the fight to lower the burdensome cotton surplus.

First copies of the contracts were made available by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration last week, and every effort is being made to speed printing and distributing the full supply in order that the sign-up campaign may be started at an early date. Regulations and other necessary forms will be sent out with the contracts.

No definite dates have been fixed for the start of the actual national campaign, but Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the A.A.A., has announced that signing of contracts in more than 800 cotton counties of the South would begin as soon as the necessary forms could be gotten to the field, probably before January 1.

Restriction of cotton planting for 1934 to 25,000,000 acres is the general goal of the new program. This would be a reduction of approximately 40 per cent from the "base acreage", or average acreage for the period 1928 through 1932. The contracts also provide for a possible acreage reduction in 1935, if the Secretary of Agriculture finds this to be necessary. The 1935 reduction would not exceed 25 percent of the "base acreage", under the terms of the contract.

Rental payments, based on the productivity of the acres rented to the Secretary of Agriculture under the contract, and parity payments of not less than one cent per pound on their farm allotments will be made to growers

who take part in the program. The rate of rental for each acre will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the average yield of lint cotton per acre for the farm during the base period, 1928-32, with a maximum of $18 per acre.

The parity payments of "not less than one cent per pound" will be paid on the individual "farm allotment", which is 40 percent of the average annual cotton production for the farm during the base period. This 40 percent of the individual's production compares with the percentage of the national crop which is used domestically, and may be referred to as the individual's "domestic allotment".

Producers who sign the contracts will agree to reduce the acreage they plant to cotton in 1934 to at least 35 percent and to not more than 45 percent under the base acreage. The retired or rented acres must represent, in productivity, a fair average of the cotton land on the farm. Other provisions of the contract concern use of the rented acres, assignability of the rental payments, increase in total crop acres on the farm, problems involved in various landlord-tenant relationships, and other special matters of direct concern to the grower.

The rental payments provided under the contract will be made in two equal installments, the first between March 1 and April 30, 1934; and the second between August 1 and September 30, 1934. The parity payment will be made between December 1, 1934, and January 1, 1935.

The program will be administered under the direction of the agricultural extension forces in the cotton states, each county agricultural agent being the representative of the Secretary of Agriculture in his county.

Local operation of the plan will fall quite largely to county production control associations, composed of growers who take part in the plan. Charter members of these associations will be the county committeemen who participated in the 1933 adjustment campaign, and who are eligible to sign contracts for 1934-35.

It is estimated that approximately 15,000,000 acres will be rented by the Secretary of Agriculture in the 1934 program. The acreage reduction will constitute the next and biggest step in the national effort to reduce the cotton surplus and restore a "fair exchange" buying power for the crop.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 138
(General Story)

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PLAN EROSION WORK ON RETIRED ACRES

Under a national experiment in land use, approved by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Secretary of the Interior Ickes, farmers who have Agricultural Adjustment Administration crop reduction contracts will be permitted to remove their poor land from production instead of the average land specified in their contracts, if their farms are located in one of 10 areas where the Soil Erosion Service has established erosion prevention projects.

The plan has been worked out by the replacement crops section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cooperation with the Soil Erosion Service of the Department of Interior.

In areas where these projects have been launched, a farmer who has agreed to reduce his acreage under any of the basic commodity contracts may substitute submarginal land for the "average" land to be removed under the contract, if he substitutes enough poorer land to equal the productivity of the amount of average land that would be removed under the contract. If 5 acres of the average land would grow as much of a crop as 10 acres of the submarginal land, the farmer would have to take 10 acres of the poorer land out of production for every 5 acres of average land called for under his contract.

Each soil erosion project covers about 200,000 acres. Those already established are in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Texas, South Carolina, Washington, Oklahoma, Tennessee Valley, Kansas, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 134
(Special Corn-Hog Story)

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LAUNCH CORN AND HOG ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The Government's $350,000,000 Corn-Hog Production Adjustment Program for 1934 has been launched with approval by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials of the contract to be offered farmers and with the naming of preliminary campaign committees in the leading corn and hog producing states of the middle-west.

Distribution of the initial supply of approximately 1,750,000 contract forms to the principal corn and hog growing areas will be completed within a few days.

Corn-hog campaign committees were named or will be named for the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Ohio.

Although the Government's corn-hog offer will be open to corn-hog farmers anywhere in the United States, it is expected that the sign-up campaign will be conducted primarily in about 1500 counties in the middlewestern states where the bulk of the corn and hogs are grown.

Under the terms of the approved contract, the signing producer agrees to the following:

1. To reduce corn acreage on the farm he will operate in 1934 to not less than 20 percent under the average acreage planted to corn during the two-year period from December 1, 1931, to December 1, 1933.

2. To reduce in 1934 the number of litters farrowed and the number of hogs produced for market from these litters to 25 percent under the average number of litters farrowed and the annual average number of hogs produced for market from

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these litters during the two-year period, December 1,1931 to December 1, 1933. The producer also agrees not to increase the number of feeder pigs bought from December 1, 1933, to December 1, 1934, above the average number bought during the two-year base period.

3. Not to increase in 1934 above 1932 or 1933, whichever is higher: (a) The total acreage of crops planted for harvest, plus the contracted acres; (b) the acreage planted to each crop, intended for sale off the farm, which is designated as a basic commodity in the Agricultural Adjustment Act (that is, cotton, wheat, rice, or tobacco); (c) the total acreage of feed crops other than corn and hay; (d) the number of any kind of livestock other than hogs designated as a basic commodity in the Act or a product of livestock so designated (referring to milk and its products) kept or produced on the farm for sale.

4. Not to increase in 1934 the aggregate corn acreage on all other land owned, operated, or controlled by him which is not covered by a corn-hog reduction contract, above the average acreage for such land for 1932 and 1933; and not have any interest in hogs located on land not owned or operated by him.

5. Not to use the contracted acres, except for planting additional permanent pasture; for soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops not to be harvested; for resting or fallowing the land; for weed eradication; or for planting farm woodlots.

The contract signer will be paid as follows:

1. A corn reduction payment at the rate of 30 cents per bushel (15 cents as soon as the contract is accepted; 15 cents, less the producer's pro rata share of administrative expenses, about November 15, 1934) on the estimated yield per acre of the contracted acreage, based on the past five-year (1929-33) production of this acreage. The estimated yield of corn per acre, as well as the report of the past corn acreage for the farm, will be subject to appraisal and adjustment by

a County Allotment Committee. The producer may contract more than 20 percent of the two-year average corn acreage, but he will not receive payments on retired acreage in excess of 30 percent of the two-year average.

2. A hog reduction payment of $5 per head ($2 as soon as the contract is approved; $1 about November 15, 1934, and $2, less the producer's pro rata share of administrative expenses, about February 1, 1935) on 75 percent of the average number of hogs marketed (or to be marketed) from litters farrowed by the producer's sows in the past two-year base period. The sum of $20 will be deducted from the producer's reduction payment check for each hog in excess of the agreed reduced number, if the producer exceeds his 75 percent quota.

No fixed rule for division of the reduction payments is laid down in the contract. The contract provides, however, that no change in the lease or tenure of the farm under contract shall have been made or be made to prevent tenants from obtaining in 1934 the share of the reduction payments that they would receive if such payments were divided in proportion to the division of the corn crop and hogs on the farm in 1933, or to the division of the proceeds of such corn and hogs.

Administrative rulings to interpret the contract with respect to special conditions and circumstances, such as division of reduction payments among landlords and tenants, transfer of hog allotments from retiring producers to new producers, and the manner of check-up on production records by the community committees, will be issued soon by the Secretary of Agriculture.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 135
★(Corn-Hog Supply)★

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FARMERS GATHER DATA NEEDED FOR CORN-HOG PROGRAM

Farmers of the Corn Belt are gathering the information on their past production which will be needed in filling out applications for contracts under the recently announced production control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A brief outline of the corn-hog plan, together with definite suggesions as to the material which a grower will need when he fills out his application blank, is given in a printed leaflet prepared by the corn-hog section of the Adjustment Administration for distribution to all corn and hog producers of the country.

The leaflet points out the general corn and hog situation and emphasizes the fact that the chief goal of the adjustment plan is "to raise farm prices to a parity with the prices of other commodities." Among the things farmers are advised to do in order to speed up the signing and acceptance of contracts when the campaign begins are:

1. Attend all local meetings called to discuss the corn-hog plan.
2. Assemble definite figures on the acreage of various crops on the farm during 1932 and 1933.
3. Assemble definite information on the number of pig litters farrowed in 1932 and 1933 and the disposal of hogs from these litters. Also the number of feeder pigs bought and sold during the same period.
4. Be thinking about the fields to be contracted to the Government. The contracted corn acreage is to be not less than 20 nor more than 30 per cent of the average annual corn acreage on the farm during 1932 and 1933. Also determine as nearly as possible the average corn yield for this land during the past five years (1929-1933).
5. Obtain all possible data on the yields and kinds of all crops planted during the past five years on the land to be contracted.
6. Assemble information on the uses made of the corn crop from the farm during the past two years -- grain, silage, hogging-down, cash sale or other uses.
7. Assemble all sales slips, farm records or other evidence to support claims of corn and hog production.
8. Obtain this information for all farms or fields owned or operated.

Farmers are referred to their county agricultural agents or the members of local corn and hog committees for further information on the corn-hog adjustment program.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 136
(Special Wheat Story)

WHEAT FARMERS SAID ENTITLED TO USE OWN PRODUCTION REPORTS

Wheat farmers able to establish their own production figures for the base period are entitled to have their allotments determined on the basis of these figures, under the wheat adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Under "Plan D" for determining allotments, some of the wheat farmers in a given county may have their allotments based upon their own production figures, while the remainder of the farmers in the same county will use the county average figures. It has been reported to the Administration that the right to use their own production figures has been refused some farmers in counties where "Plan D" is employed, and that this has slowed up the signing of contracts in those counties.

This practice is not in conformity with the regulations of the wheat section and all farmers who wish to submit their own production figures, with evidence comparable to that required of other farmers, have a full right to do so, the Administration officials say.

They point out that although a county allotment committee is authorized to determine a farmer's acreage and production upon the basis of his figures, it does not have authority to compel a farmer to accept the county average yield. The duty of the committee where "Plan D" is used, officials say, is to take the farmer's figures, adjust them as may be necessary, and then leave to the farmer the choice of whether he wants to accept a county average yield or to use his own figures.

County allotment committees have been notified that in counties where there is disagreement among farmers in regard to "Plan D", payments for the entire county may be delayed.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 137
(Special Cotton Story)

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PREPARE FOR COTTON CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH

With a series of conferences throughout the South between representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and state extension workers scheduled to conclude before the holidays, plans for signing 1934-35 cotton adjustment contracts are nearing completion.

Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton production section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said in announcing these conferences that the date for the beginning of the sign-up campaign had not been set. Contracts and other necessary data are being printed. "Contracts will be offered to producers as soon as the forces in the field are fully prepared," Mr. Cobb said.

Places and dates of the conferences, and the members of the Adjustment Administration scheduled to attend, are as follows: At Memphis, Tenn., on December 11-Oscar Johnston, director of finance (Mr. Johnston probably will attend other conferences in Mississippi and Arkansas); At Baton Rouge, La., on December 8 and 9, at Jackson, Miss., on December 11, at Paris, Tex., On December 13, at Texarkana, Tex., on December 14, at College Station, Tex., on December 15 and 16, at Auston, Tex., on December 18 and 20-C. A. Alvord, assistant to the chief of the cotton production section; at Knoxville, Tenn., on December 13, at Spartansburg, S. C., on December 14, at Aiken, S. C., on December 15, and at Florence, S. C., on December 16-D. W. Watkins, consulting specialist of the cotton production section.

Mr. Cobb will meet with extension workers at Stillwater, Okla., on December 19 and with a group of the far western cotton producers and agricultural workers at Tucson, Ariz., on December 21.

The cotton producers will be asked to restrict acreage to 25,000,000 acres next year. The contracts offer participating producers a rental of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the average yield of the rented land during the base period, 1928-32, plus

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a "parity payment" of not less than one cent per pound on the domestic portion of the crop produced. This one-cent payment will be based on 40 percent of the annual average production of cotton on the farm during the base period.

Adjustment officials today pointed out the necessity of reducing cotton acreage next season. The December 8 cotton report estimated production of the current season at 13,177,000 bales, despite the removal and abandonment of 26.4 per cent of the planted acreage as reported last July 1. The world supply of American cotton is currently placed at 24,500,000 bales for the year 1933-34. While this is 1,500,000 bales less than the record supplies of the two previous years, it is still some 6 million bales greater than normal.

Plans have been completed for distributing cotton options to producers who elected this method of payment in the 1933 adjustment campaign. Approximately 575,000 cotton farmers soon will receive options on 2,400,000 bales of government-held cotton at 6 cents per pound. Included with the option will be a form of "Exercise of Cotton Option and Pool Agreement." Option holders who execute this agreement will receive an "initial payment" of 4 cents per pound, or $20 per bale, by exercising their option and putting the cotton into the "cotton pool" that is to be established by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Those who participate in this pool will receive "participation certificates", and when the pool is liquidated will receive their ratable portion of any funds that may remain from the sale of the cotton after the 4 cent advance and the 6 cent interest of the government, together with necessary expenses of the pool, have been paid.

To obtain this $20 per bale advance on the option cotton, producers must agree, if eligible, to participate in the 1934 production adjustment program.

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REPORT INCREASED EXPORT SALES OF NORTHWEST WHEAT

Approximately 9,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat or wheat as flour, from Washington, Oregon, and northern Idaho have been bought by the North Pacific Emergency Export Association. Of this amount 8,250,000 bushels has been sold for export, according to reports filed by the association with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington.

The Association was formed under the terms of an Agricultural Adjustment Administration marketing agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and North Pacific exporters, millers, and growers. The agreement was framed for the purpose of facilitating surplus supplies in that region.

At the time the agreement was first considered there was a spread of 26 cents a bushel between the western price for wheat and the Chicago December future. At present this spread has narrowed to about 10 cents a bushel, which is considered normal.

The wheat is bought from producers in the Northwest at the domestic price level, and exported at the world price. The difference, which recently has been about 22 cents a bushel, is refunded to the Association by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from a fund made up of 2 cents a bushel from the 30 cents a bushel processing tax on wheat.

Flour exports have represented about a sixth of the total export sales. Sales have been made for export to: China, Japan, Manchuria, the Philippines, Hawaii, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Sumatra, Indo-China, Federated Malay States, Dutch East Indies, and a number of Central and South American countries.

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WHEAT CHECK TOTALS
REACH HIGHER FIGURE

A total of $9,216,264 in checks had been written in Washington up to December 15, as first adjustment payments under the wheat program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Farmers in _____ will receive _____ of this total of
(name of State) (State total)
checks already cleared. Largest payments so far have gone to _____
(name of county
County, with a total of _____.
(County total)

Checks are now being written for Texas, Oklahoma, and Oregon, States in which the wheat program was completed somewhat later than in the central and eastern wheat belt.

More than 900 of the approximately 1,450 counties participating in the wheat program have now had their contracts approved by payment by the County Acceptance Unit of the wheat section of the Administration in Washington. Most of the remaining contracts are to come from North Dakota, Montana, and the Pacific Northwest States of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

The counties for which checks have already been written for _____
(Name of your State)
as reported by the Adjustment Administration are: (see accompanying lists for State and county records)

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SPECIAL WAIVER TO
BRING EARLY CASH
IN CORN-HOG PLAN

Farmers who take part in the corn-hog plan offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, may obtain a comparatively early payment of their first benefits under this plan, by signing a waiver or "rider" attached to the corn-hog contract.

The waiver authorizes the county allotment committee to make necessary adjustments in its figures for corn and hog production on the farm concerned, as given in the contract by the farmer, and pledges the signer to accept such adjustments. This "rider", which becomes a part of the contract, was worked out by the corn-hog section of the AAA in order to speed up as much as possible the cash payments to producers.

Each grower will give in his corn-hog contract detailed information on various crops, particularly the acreage and yield of corn and the number of hogs farrowed and marketed on the average during the past two years, December 1, 1931, to December 1, 1933. This information provides the basis for the reduction payments. The figures supplied will be checked by the various community committees and when approved, with or without adjustment, will be passed on to be checked by the county allotment committee. If the contracts then are found by the county committee to be correct, and on about the same basis as the average of the county, they will be tentatively approved and sent at once to Washington for preliminary acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture.

If the waiver has not been signed, and if adjustments are found necessary by the committee, the contract will have to go back to the signer for his acceptance of the adjustments, before it can be forwarded to Washington for acceptance.

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The first reduction payment will be made on the basis of these preliminary acceptances. Further adjustments found necessary later in the final check up by the county allotment committee in order to bring the aggregate figures for the county into line with Government statistics on corn acreage and hog production will be distributed pro rata among all individual producers' contracts. Any final adjustments that will have to be made will alter the final payments, either up or down, depending on the figures tentatively accepted the first time.

It is especially important, officials point out, for all growers to determine their production figures as accurately as possible, particularly if they desire to obtain early payments through use of the contract "rider". Correct figures in all contracts will speed up the work of the community and county committees and thereby hasten the final approval of all contracts which will be sent to Washington for payment.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 141
(Tobacco Story)

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FIVE PROGRAMS SEEK TOBACCO ADJUSTMENT

Five programs for adjusting production of tobacco, one of the basic commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, are now under way, under the direction of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Growers in regions producing flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured, are signing agreements this week.

All the programs have the same objective--increasing returns to the producers of tobacco. The terms of the agreements offered to growers are different in the different programs, because of the differences between types of tobacco.

Three reduction plans for tobacco most recently announced are thos for Burley, fire- cured, and dark air-cured types of tobacco. The programs for the flue-cured and cigar-leaf tobacco types are already under way. The Burley program seeks to limit the 1934 crop to about 250,000,000 pounds. Approximately $15,000,000 will be paid growers who sign agreements to reduce production. Of this amount approximately $3,000,000 will be paid farmers as soon as they properly execute the agreements. Under the plan producers may agree to reduce their production in 1934 either by 33-1/3 percent or by 50 percent of their base tobacco acreage and base tobacco production. Burley tobacco is grown mainly in Kentucky and Tennessee, and i in sections of North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana.

Fire-cured tobacco growers will be required, under the agreement, to limit their 1934 crop to 110,000,000 pounds. Those who qualify for payments will receive approximately $1,700,000, of which approximately $445,000 will be paid them soon after they properly execute the agreements. The fire-cured tobacco plan calls for a reduction of 25 percent from the base tobacco acreage and base tobacco production. This type of tobacco is grown in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia.

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The dark air-cured tobacco program seeks to limit the 1934 crop to between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 pounds. Approximately $715,000 will be paid growers for making the required reduction. Of this amount about $180,000 will be paid soon after they properly execute agreements to make a 30 percent reduction from their base tobacco acreage and base tobacco production. This type of tobacco is grown in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana.

The flue-cured tobacco program seeks to reduce 1934 production by 30 percent with rental and benefit payments approximating $17,000,000 to participating producers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Florida.

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FARMERS GATHER DATA FOR COTTON CONTRACT

Information which will be needed in filling out contracts under the 1934 cotton adjustment program is being gathered by growers of the South in preparation for the sign-up campaign which is to get under way throughout the Cotton Belt on January 1.

Acreage and production figures for cotton grown on the farm during the base period, 1928 through 1932, and cotton production for 1933 are to be listed in the contract. Another table calls for a record of acreage of all other crops grown on the farm in 1932 and 1933.

"It will be exceedingly helpful", said Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, "if every cotton farmer who plans to sign a contract will begin to gather the required information. In computing the production of cotton on the farm for the past five years, there are certain obvious difficulties. Yet I believe every farmer knows more or less exactly how much cotton was produced on his farm during this period. A farmer who has not kept records may have his gin slips or other data that will be evidence of production. This information will facilitate signing the contracts."

Among the most important things to secure in the way of definite information are the following:

1. Number of bales of cotton produced on farm for each year of the base period, 1928 through 1932, inclusive.

2. Average weight of lint per bale for each of the years.

3. Total lint produced in each of the base period years.

4. Acreage planted to cotton in each base period year.

5. Number of pounds of lint per acre produced in each base period year.

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GROWERS SEE BROAD BENEFIT IN COTTON ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

Cotton growers of the South are estimated to have received approximately 314,000,000 more for their 1933 crop than they would have received had it not been for the adjustment campaign conducted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

This, in itself, should be sufficient argument to convince progressive farmers that they need to cooperate with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and with each other in the coming campaign to reduce the cotton acreage by 40 percent in 1934, declares C. A. Cobb, head of the cotton section of the Adjustment Administration.

A large number of growers who took advantage of the administration's offer to loan 10 cents a pound on cotton stored in bonded warehouses agreed to sign the 1934 reduction contract; others who will take an advance of four cents a pound on their option cotton will also sign the contracts. This means that many growers already have been secured as a nucleus of the adjustment program. However, for the movement to be successful all cotton producers in the South should be so concerned for the future welfare of the section as to sign the contracts, Mr. Cobb says.

General participation in the Government program will help to reduce the existing surplus on hand and will tend to place the cotton belt on a better economic foundation. Mr. Cobb points out that in spite of the tremendous crop of 1933, the adjustment program helped Southern farmers to pay old debts, wipe out production loans, pay back taxes due, and to enjoy some of the luxuries of life. A few tenants actually bought land of their own and made cash payments. Others so fortified their financial condition as to have a feeling of security for the first time in several years.

Those who reaped the benefits of the 1933 campaign are expected by Mr. Cobb to be the leaders in the new effort for 1934, and it is believed that sound commonsense will aid them in making the new sign-up a signal success.

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